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The MARCH of the NATIONS

During the vacation of Rufus Steele this column is being written by members of the Monitor staff.

The Donkey Needs a Blanket

Borah Crashes Among China

Lausanne Seeks Neutral Port

Japan Would Expand—Well?

Furlough Measure a Criterion

Russia Swells an Alloy Chest

CHICAGO primps and prepares for the Democratic national convention opening next Monday. The donkey waves its ears and whisks its political tail at Republican flies. Jouett Shouse, chairman of the executive committee and center of the "stop Roosevelt" wedge, concedes that Franklin D. Roosevelt controls the committee. Al Smith, on his way to Chicago, looks like a formidable Roosevelt antagonist, and he has let it be known that he will add his influence to a move for a clear-cut repeal plank. Roosevelt has to decide whether to venture all his chances on one throw under simple majority rule and run the risk of a party split, or to play a longer game with the hopes of picking up the necessary votes to nominate by a two-thirds majority. Judge Seabury may take seven assistants with him on the Chicago jaunt, and questions are rife whether he intends to lay bare some Tammany chicanery before the national committee. The donkey gazes with surprise over its shoulder and switches its tail in indecision. With so many flies buzzing about, how can it be sure it will not swat a Democrat?

¶ William E. Borah, the leonine Senator from Idaho, shakes his hair, beetles his eyebrows, and charges in among the regular Republicans with utter disregard for the party crockery. The hybrid damp-dry plank arouses his ire. He assails it with such terms as "naked repeal," "legalized secession," "constitutional monstrosity," and "political expediency," and declares he will carry to the people his reasons for opposing it and will do his best to elect members of Congress favorable to out-and-out prohibition. The "old guard" watches and listens with considerable uneasiness, like a herd of trained elephants when the leader runs amuck, but then they recall how the Senator battled for Hoover four years ago until the victory was won and thereafter opposed him, and they are consoled. Perhaps, some of them reason, it may be well to have Mr. Borah's opposition before the election and his support after, for a change.

¶ Lausanne links debts and disarmament. The United States there puts its position beyond the shadow of a doubt—there must be a reduction of men and the vast sums spent on arms or there will be no consideration of an appeal for a cut in debts. France, as represented by its Premier, Edouard Herriot, rebels. But America is insistent. Only along this line does it see any hope for success at the conferences in Switzerland. France agrees to lay aside its plan for an international police force. Good as far as it goes. But it is not enough. Big things are in the wind. Watch it blow. The direction it takes means a speedy or a slow voyage.

¶ Japan, with a population overcrowded to the breaking point, needs room for expansion—that in effect is the substance of a speech made by Viscount Ishii, former Ambassador to Washington, at a dinner in honor of United States Ambassador Grew. But expansion, he says, does not necessarily imply territorial ambitions. He feels that Japan's case demands fair consideration, and on the part of the United States—tolerance. Is not this the essence of genuine diplomacy? Tolerance in international affairs affords a sure road to the dissipation of suspicion.

¶ Adoption of President Hoover's furlough plan for Government employees, actually a five-day-week arrangement, by a sweeping majority in the House is the last of a long string of victories for the President. While most of his economy plans have been accepted, this one of an enforced vacation of one month without pay for Government workers has been turned down cold several times. But when the opposition saw something that looked even worse as a possibility, they decided to swing over to the inherently sound furlough plan. This adds $100,000,000 to the economy bill, leaving only another $100,000,000 to be obtained in order to complete it. These economies plus the new taxes starting today will mean the long-sought balancing of the budget. The economy political football, after stubborn resistance by congressional forces, is ready to be pushed over the goal. The American audience awaits the expected $100,000,000 forward pass and the end of the game.

¶ U. S. S. R. produces its first aluminum. From the foundries of its great plant near the banks of the Volkhov, in Leningrad province, comes the result of experimentation with alloys discovered near the old capital. Only 4000 tons are expected to be produced in 1932. But the ultimate production may reach 200,000 tons a year. Yus, sur, the USSR is expanding.

Joint War Memorial Cements Friendships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Prague, Czechoslovakia

FORMER enemies were brought into friendlier relations recently when Czechs and Germans of the small town of Libéchov (Liboch) on the Elbe, in Bohemia, coöperated in the erection of a joint memorial to those of its members who fell in the World War. This is one of the few occasions in Czechoslovakia, when those who fought on opposite sides have combined together for this purpose.

The action is significant in that Libéchov stands on the frontier between the German-and-Czech-speaking areas, and a struggle lasting for decades has been carried on between the two nationalities regarding the rights of their respective languages in schools and local courts and in other matters.

Disarmament Delay Defers Vital Issues

Start of World's Recovery of Confidence Involved in Negotiations

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

It is impossible to ignore the demands which come from various quarters for the adjournment of the Disarmament Conference. It opened in February, and after a string of preliminary speeches there seemed to be virtual agreement on the division of arms into aggressive and defensive categories, and hopes were entertained of an agreement on what was called qualitative disarmament.

Obviously, despite the distinction, which was overemphasized, qualitative disarmament directly entails quantitative disarmament. Suppression of qualities of arms is itself suppression of quantities of arms. Indirectly, the suppression of specific arms, in changing the whole conception of armies and navies, must tend to further reductions.

But after this first admirable approach, the Conference went into technical commissions. It was understood that every effort would be made to expedite matters and the reunion of statesmen like Mr. Henry L. Stimson of the United States, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald of Britain, and M. André Tardieu of France at Geneva, was full of promise. But M. Tardieu found his hands too full, and, rushing to and fro between Paris and Geneva, was unable to return to the Geneva meeting. Then came the French elections which robbed M. Tardieu of his majority. Although it had been agreed to resume the political debates by the middle of May, it was clear that, without parliamentary authority, M. Tardieu could take no further decision.

Complications in Germany

His presumptive successor was unable to move because the new Parliament would not begin its sittings until June, and a week or two would be required in which to make appointments and hold consultations. By this time the Lausanne Conference on Reparations and cognate subjects would open, and disarmament, it was urged, would have to wait.

The political complications in Germany where the Hitlerites were in considerable strength, and the position of Dr. Heinrich Bruening, then Chancellor, which was seriously undermined, likewise made for delay. It is true that the technical commissions could continue to work, but without a strong guiding hand they effected little progress.

Perhaps these circumstances were unavoidable, but they were certainly seized on by the opponents of disarmament and by the skeptics. Since the Conference was languishing, they argued, since the first enthusiasm had vanished, it would be difficult to revive interest during the summer months. The Assembly of the League of Nations would meet in September. Therefore, would it not be better to adjourn the conference until the month of October?

Easy Road of Procrastination

These tactics found a favorable ground in the general lassitude, and in the preoccupation of statesmen with matters of urgent importance. But the temptation to procrastinate was resisted. At present it is assumed that if the Conference will only consent to come to a standstill until October, it will then be able to proceed quickly.

What is overlooked is the simple fact that international affairs are not likely to come to rest or be more propitious in October. Many things may happen before then. Moreover, if European elections have slowed up the Disarmament Conference in the early part of the year, American elections may well slow up the Conference in the latter part of the year. If the Disarmament Conference were to be dependent on events and to be held up for this and that reason, then it would never arrive at the stage of decisions.

It should not be forgotten that many problems are linked up with that of disarmament. The disarmament problem does not stand by itself. Perhaps the real problem is how to restore confidence. If the Conference succeeds, there will be a political appeasement, and if there is a political appeasement there will be an economic revival. If the Conference fails reaction is sure to follow.

JAPANESE PLEA FOR TOLERANCE WELCOMES GREW

American Ambassador to 'Interpret' Relations of Two Nations

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, June 21—Viscount Ishii, former Ambassador to Washington, addressing the American-Japan Society here in honor of the new United States Ambassador, Mr. Joseph C. Grew, warned of the danger of American intervention in Oriental affairs.

The Japanese spokesman lamented "the poisonous effect of mischievous propaganda" and urged mutual tolerance. He admitted talk of a Japanese-American war but declared, "In my opinion armed conflict between our countries is possible only in one or two extremely improbable contingencies. First, if Japan is foolish enough to attempt unduly to interfere in matters of the Western Hemisphere, then war becomes inevitable.

"But the Japanese Government and people know their own business and are firmly determined to refrain from doing anything on the other side of the Pacific which might give rise to a shadow of suspicion.

"Second, if the United States ever attempted to dominate the Asiatic continent, preventing Japan from a pacific and natural expansion of this part of the world, then indeed a grave situation would be created, for it is obvious the nation with a population overcrowded to the breaking point could not be shut up indefinitely in a narrow strip of land."

Viscount Ishii repledged maintenance of the open door, equal opportunity for China and disclaimed any territorial ambitions. He thought "the vast majority of intelligent Americans and Japanese know where their respective national interests lie and where stop their respective centers of activity."

Mr. Grew spoke previously, asserting that it "would be foolish to assert that no important problems beset us," but did not mention these problems specifically. He said he considered his chief task was to interpret Japan to the United States, and he recalled that the United States takes 40 per cent of Japan's exports and supplies 30 per cent of its imports. The new Ambassador said in his dealings with the Japanese he intends to speak plainly and honestly, and intimated he expects the Japanese to reciprocate. The president of the society, Prince Tokugawa, introduced both speakers.

President Greets Mrs. Putnam On Washington Visit

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—The path of aerial fame led Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam today to the White House.

Official Washington, one sector of which, just a year ago, was censuring her for "carelessness and bad judgment" in a minor crash in Texas, offered personal acclaim and honors for her solo flight over the north Atlantic.

President Hoover was first among the greeters, receiving her immediately on arrival in Washington by air. Tonight, he will present to her a special gold medal of the National Geographic Society, the first ever voted to a woman.

Mrs. Putnam faced a busy afternoon, a luncheon with the society's board of trustees being followed by presentation to Vice-President Curtis and the Senate, then to the House of Representatives, with subsequent appointments with Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce.

Legislation authorizing President Hoover to present a Distinguished Service Medal to Mrs. Putnam was passed last night by the House and returned to the Senate with an amendment.

Borah Ready to Bolt Hoover If He Holds to 'Wet Plank'

Idaho Senator Declares Action of Convention on Prohibition Calls for Nothing Less Than Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 21—The announcement of Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, ardent dry, that he will not support President Hoover for reelection if he adheres to the plank on prohibition in the Republican platform adopted in Chicago, let loose a storm among politicians here.

Mr. Borah, who was a stanch supporter of Mr. Hoover in 1928, announced his intention on the floor of the Senate yesterday. When he had finished a scathing attack on the prohibition plank in the Republican platform, Senator Borah was asked by Senator James Hamilton Lewis (D.) of Illinois whether he would support President Hoover on the platform. The Idaho Senator replied decisively, "I will not," and took his seat.

Two members of President Hoover's Cabinet immediately issued statements denying charges made by Senator Borah in his speech, that they were "openly and uncompromisingly for repeal."

Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, declared: "While I have not been an advocate of the Eighteenth Amendment, I have not believed that mere repeal is the solution. American statesmanship should be equal to the task of developing a new system which will preserve us from the evils which existed under unlimited state control and at the same time free us from the grievous difficulties which have arisen under an inflexible prohibitory provision embodied in the Federal Constitution. The plank adopted by the Republican national convention lays down the bread principles upon which such a solution can be based."

Mr. Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, the other member of the Cabinet to whom Senator Borah alluded, pointed out in a statement that he voted against repeal at the convention.

"I subscribe whole-heartedly to the submission of the formula suggested by the majority report which was adopted by the convention," he declared.

Mr. Brown charged that prior to the convention Senator Borah said he was working on a plan for resub-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

'REPEALISTS' FAIL TO SCORE IN MAINE VOTE

Beedy and Brewster Apparently Win Out in Congressional Contests

PORTLAND, Maine, June 21 (AP)—Maine Republicans, five of whose representatives to the party's national convention at Chicago last week voted for a plank to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, today had turned down a "repealist" in the first congressional district with a more than three to two vote.

Representative Carroll L. Beedy of Portland, for 12 years a member of the House of Representatives and an ardent dry, swept through the forces of Mr. Edward E. Chase, Cape Elizabeth, who had promised to work for repeal of the amendment. The vote with nearly all precincts reported was: Beedy 25,355; Chase 15,675.

Mr. Beedy faces another "wet-dry" fight in the fall election when he goes up against Mr. Joseph E. F. Connolly, former superior court judge, who ran unopposed in the Democratic primary favoring some form of government control of liquor.

Former Gov. Ralph O. Brewster of Dexter, who also ran as a dry in a five-cornered fight for the Republican nomination in the Third congressional district, had an apparently unsurmountable lead over Mr. Clarence C. Stetson of Bangor. The vote with but 36 of the 274 precincts unreported, was Brewster 13,511; Stetson 11,673.

In the Second congressional district Representative John E. Nelson of Augusta, Maine, was unopposed for the Republican renomination.

Mr. Edward C. Moran Jr., of Rockland, Maine, titular head of the Democratic Party in Maine and twice its unsuccessful candidate for Governor, received the Second district congressional nomination by an easy victory over Mr. Arthur G. Hersey of Auburn, Maine.

Mr. Burleigh Martin of Augusta, president of the State Senate and a descendant of a long line of office holders, apparently had a safe lead over his nearest opponent, Mr. Lewis O. Barrows of Newport, in the Republican contest for the gubernatorial nomination.

Mr. Louis J. Brann of Lewiston, who came out for repeal a few days before the election, won the Democratic nomination for Governor when his home city gave him a majority of more than 4000 over two of the other four contestants who had been pushing him hard.

CHICAGO MAYOR WARNS OF NEED OF FEDERAL AID

Tells House Committee of Enormous Drain to Pay Relief

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—Mayor Anton J. Cermak told the House Banking Committee today that unless federal relief is forthcoming, "I am unable to say what will happen in Chicago after Aug. 1."

Mayor Cermak appeared in behalf of an amendment to the $300,000,000 Wagner relief bill which would permit loans to municipalities for meeting their expenses. He was accompanied by a group of Chicago officials and virtually the entire Illinois congressional delegation, including Senator J. Hamilton Lewis.

The Mayor discussed the court contest over Chicago tax assessments, explaining that pending a final decision, possibly from the United States Supreme Court, it was impossible to collect sufficient funds to run the city government.

"We ask you to amend these relief bills so that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may loan money to municipalities," Mr. Cermak said. "We raised $10,000,000 from the citizens to support our relief stations, and then sold $12,000,000 in bonds.

"These funds ran out June 1. Then more than $5,000,000 of additional bonds were sold. This is sufficient to last until Aug. 1. I don't know what we'll do then."

Envoy Asks Chile To Aid Americans

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 21—Mr. William S. Culbertson, United States Ambassador, last night formally requested the Government to protect American lives and property at Rancagua, near where the American-owned Braden copper mines are located.

The Ambassador said the copper company had informed him there had been anti-foreign agitation there and trouble in the streets, which it was feared might spread to the mines. He indicated he believed the police forces would not be able to cope with disorder if it broke out.

His request was made in a note sent to the Ministers of Interior and Foreign Affairs. It was understood the Government was sympathetic toward the request, and that troops would be sent to Rancagua immediately. Martial law was proclaimed by the new Government last night because, it was explained, "anarchy created by the former Government" was exercising an "unsettling influence."

Relics of Ancient Cave-Dwellers Discovered in Mountains of Texas

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 21—Remains of a prehistoric race of cave-dwellers, hitherto unknown, have just been discovered in the mountains of southwestern Texas by a Smithsonian Institution expedition.

Mr. Frank M. Setzler, Smithsonian archæologist, returned this week from the Big Bend and Chisos Mountain region with a considerable amount of cultural material secured from seven caves spread over a wide area. The cave-dwellers appear to have made permanent homes in caves 45 to 50 feet in depth, rather than using them as temporary shelters.

They depended largely on the cacti of the Texas mountains for food, clothing and utensils, and appear to have been a "cud-chewing" people. Mr. Setzler found a great accumulation of partially masticated balls of the lechuilla, one of the local cacti. Apparently the leaves were chewed until all the juice was extracted before the fiber was discarded.

There are some slight indications of a cultural relationship to the basket makers of Arizona and New Mexico. The cave people, however, had arrow shafts, and the basket techniques are quite different. They were a hunting people, supplementing their cactus diet with deer, bear, rabbits and birds of all kinds. Bones of these animals were found in the caves, some broken in order to obtain the marrow.

The age of these remains cannot be determined on the basis of present data. There was no trace of European influence, indicating that the cave deposits must have been laid down before the first Spaniards crossed this part of the United States. Apparently the condition of the caves has changed very little since they were inhabited. They are now filled with bats and mud swallows and excavations must be carried out in an almost continuous cloud of fine dust. The nearest water was three miles away.

Mr. Setzler describes the culture as very primitive, showing no influence of contact with other peoples and dependent almost entirely upon the local flora. From fibers they made baskets, sandals, cordage, and blankets—some quite skillfully decorated. Remains of all these were recovered for more leisurely study by the Smithsonian archæologists. Apparently the most common food article was the "cobcorn" cactus. Large piles of the discarded cactus thorns were found.

HOUSE AIDS INQUIRY PLAN

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—The House today voted $10,000 to finance an investigation of 1932 presidential and congressional campaign expenditures.

SHOUSE-WALSH CONTEST TO TEST RIVAL'S POWER

Democratic Leaders in Chicago Discuss Permanent Chairmanship

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 21—The first test of strength of rival Democratic candidates now assembled here will come over the permanent chairmanship, it became obvious today.

The anti-Roosevelt forces are backing Mr. Jouett Shouse, present executive of the national committee; the Roosevelt forces support Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana. Anti-Roosevelt forces assert that Governor Roosevelt is party to an agreement to put Mr. Shouse in the office, and that the switch from Shouse to Walsh is an act of bad faith.

Mr. John J. Raskob, national chairman, who arrived here today, declared emphatically Mr. Shouse has been pledged the position by all groups. "There is no doubt in my mind that the convention will choose Mr. Shouse," he said. "I don't see how it could do otherwise and keep faith with the national committee. Mr. James A. Farley, the Roosevelt manager, has given no intimation to me of not living up to his agreement with the committee."

Mr. Robert B. Ennis, campaign manager for Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, supported Mr. Shouse. He asserted that all favorite son groups considered themselves pledged to Mr. Shouse, they would vote for Mr. Shouse when the opportunity came, and many pro-Roosevelt delegates also would vote for Mr. Shouse, he forecast.

Mr. Farley was told later of the Raskob statement that he had not notified the national committee of the switch to Senator Walsh.

Gov. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, one of the few Democratic leaders classed as a dry, is one of the new arrivals. The 24 Virginia votes have been pledged to Governor Byrd. Mr. Shouse expressed the view today that the century old Democratic rule requiring a two-thirds vote for nomination will not be abrogated.

The mostly likely compromise candidates, if the Roosevelt boom is actually blocked, are considered here to be Gov. George White of Ohio, Mr. Newton D. Baker of the same State, Gov. Ritchie, Speaker John N. Garner of Texas and Former Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York.

Former Governor Smith as well as Mr. William G. McAdoo, his bitter opponent in Madison Square Garden in 1924, are expected here tomorrow, this time united in the common aim of "stopping Roosevelt." Former Governor Smith is himself a candidate, while Mr. McAdoo supports Mr. Garner.

Veterans Appeal To Democrats For Bonus Plan Help

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 21—Beginning the fourth week of the invasion of the capital, the "Great Adventure" of the "Bonus Army" has become little more than an endurance test. Beaten in its effort to force from the Government the full payment of bonus certificates, the army finds its ranks thinning as veterans straggle off homeward.

Newest development in the so-called "political platform" include a plank calling for the abandonment of Republicans and a shifting to the Democrats for support. However, should Democrats fail, headquarters asserts that "there will be no third party movement."

With the rapping of all Republicans, President Hoover in particular, the army is concentrating its demand for a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. This rather than the "problem of jobs" interests the veterans milling around the city.

Yesterday the police reported the number of veterans in various billets at 19,923. This marks a decrease of approximately 3000 from the high mark last week when the bonus legislation was pending.

STEAMERS TO PLY MISSOURI COURSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 21—Two modern towboats turned out of the Mississippi River today and steered straight up the Missouri toward the day when commercial navigation will be restored between St. Louis and Kansas City. It was the start of an experimental cruise on a stretch of the nation's inland waterway system which has gone unused for half a century.

Bearing the name of "Mark Twain" in memory of that great Missourian who gained fame along the length of the river as a pilot before he won renown as a man of letters, the flagship of the six-day expedition had on board Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, and Maj.-Gen. Thomas Q. Ashburn, president of the Inland Waterways Corporation, and their official party.

While formal opening of the Missouri barge line service must wait on certification of a constant six-foot channel by army engineers, departure of the Mark Twain marked the fact that regular service is now less than a year in the future, officials said.

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THINGS PRESENT

In these strenuous days we may derive some new courage from contemplating the faith of the Pilgrims who, with depleted supplies, landed on strange, lonely shores in the dead of winter. "The Pilgrims Search for a Landing" on the Home Forum was taken from Governor Bradford's "History of Plymouth Plantation."

Reports of the convention of Rotary International at Seattle begin today.

"Paste This in Your Dictionary" on the Editorial Page is worth it! (Incidentally, your linguistic friends will tell you that "dolce far niente" is Italian for "delightful idleness."

A friendly challenge: Start "Art in Tractors and Turbines" on the Women's Enterprise and Activities Page, and see if you can lay it aside.

Four helpful letters from our readers make up today's Parent Column on the Educational Page. One tells how a family handled the problem of "neighbor's children"; another tells how parents impressed the use of the Golden Rule on a four-year-old. Don't ever miss this weekly feature.

AND THINGS TO COME

Gertrude Lane, editor of the Woman's Home Companion, will be interviewed by Miss Mabie tomorrow. News section.

The Rime-O-Grams this week are based on great novelists. They appear Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Wednesday, as usual, will bring the Fashions and Dressmaking Page, the weekly Aviation Column, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and another adventure of Boston's noted squirrel, Mr. Scroggins.

Leaders in Rotary International Work

Below, The Christian Science Monitor-Wide World

Above: CHESLEY R. PERRY, Secretary; Below: R. L. (BOB) HILL, Chairman of Convention Committee.

World Rotary Strikes Note Of Friendship

International Opens Convention With 'Service' in Foreground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., June 21—The note of international fellowship is made especially emphatic in the twenty-third annual convention of the Rotary International, now in session in this city, by the arrival of the president, Mr. Sydney W. Pascall of London, Eng., who is on the homeward lap of an eastward circuit of the world in which he has contacted Rotarian clubs from Zanzibar to Rangoon and from Siam to San Francisco.

Mr. R. L. (Bob) Hill of Columbia, Mo., chairman of the convention committee, presided at the opening session.

Recalling the saying, "and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations," Mr. Pascall, in his opening address last night, told of the work in the hands of South African Rotarians in the promotion of Boer-British friendships and service to the native races, of the intense internationalism of the Bombay Rotary Club, and of the general work in India.

Mutual Service

"I believe," he said, "that Rotary alone can supply the policy of mutual understanding, mutual service, that is needed to build up the social fabric of India."

The Rev. George Fallis of Vancouver urged the need of international friendships in order that the Kellogg treaty, the Nine-Power Pact and other peace agreements might be more than merely "papers."

Commenting informally a delegate from Chicago spoke of this year's Rotary International as "an unofficial peace conference."

The question being raised as to whether Rotarians representing 72 nations could discuss their problems without altercation about trade barriers, the answer came back that this was exactly the purpose of international friendships, to solve through friendly discussion the problems of national barrier.

Vocational Service

Vocational service received its opening impetus in the speech of Mr. Louis E. Steinmann of Antwerp, and will be followed during the week under such captions as "Where do bribery and secret commissions exist, and what has brought them about?" and "What has been done so far to neutralize these practices in specific countries?"

Illiteracy, which the Rotary International took up two years ago at the request of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, was reported upon in addresses by Mr. Glyndon H. Crocker of New York and by Dr. Ramon Lorenzo of Santa Clara, Cuba.

Dr. Lorenzo told of the campaigns instituted by Rotarian groups for the eradication of illiteracy in Latin America.

A challenge to anything merely perfunctory in the Rotarian's idea of service was given in the opening speech of the president who said, "Rotary must more than ever avoid a platitudinous unreality, a sentimental good will. Let us avoid inoffensive generality, mental slackness, overdone effusiveness and genial futility. Service is an active virtue, it will transmute good will, understanding, tolerance into a gold standard acceptable in all markets of the world."

REPARATION 'BAN' LIFTED BY AMERICA.

Gibson and Davis Join in Lausanne Discussion of Debts and Arms

OBSERVERS EXPECT DECISIVE PROGRAM

Washington Spokesmen Press for Action to Rescue Geneva Conference

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

LAUSANNE, Switz., June 21—Breaking one of the strongest prohibitions of American foreign policy—the ban on American diplomatic intervention in the discussion of reparations—Mr. Hugh S. Gibson and Mr. Norman Davis this afternoon invaded the forbidden precincts of Lausanne and pursued with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Sir John Simon of Britain talks they began with M. Edouard Herriot of France in Morges last night.

The American spokesmen arrived at Mr. MacDonald's hotel just before 3 p. m., and proceeded to attempt to allay the surprise of American journalists by denying that an American ultimatum regarding cancellation of debts was being presented. Mr. Gibson insisted he is solely attempting to put the Geneva Disarmament Conference back on its feet.

But knowing the lines of the conversation with M. Herriot, it is clear that a warning that American opinion on debts will be stiffened beyond hope of relaxation if arms are not cut, constitutes the weapon now being used to rescue the Geneva arms meeting.

Vital Decisions Awaited

Sir John Simon had twice sped over the 40 miles separating Lausanne and Geneva this morning preparing the way for today's interview. When the Foreign Minister of a great power drives 80 miles in one short forenoon and has important talks as well it is clear that vital decisions are under way.

Mr. Gibson and Mr. Davis left Lausanne after an hour and a half talk with the British ministers, insisting they are solely attempting to work out a disarmament compromise. But it is evident that ammunition in the American powder box which can work in "bringing Europe to its senses" consists chiefly in the possibility of reducing debts.

The mere fact of coming to Lausanne, which was supposed to have a 10-mile limit drawn outside, evidences the serious American intention to facilitate the work of both conferences.

Even before the Americans left, M. Herriot arrived to see Mr. MacDonald and was kept waiting. The French Prime Minister was noticeably anxious, for Anglo-American pressure was bearing down upon him from two sides and he must also lead his own country after him. Results from the day's exchanges may come sooner than expected.

Meet at Morges Inn

The start of the momentous linking of the Reparations and Disarmament Conferences by American representatives came at Morges, a little lakeside village a few miles from Lausanne.

The French Premier, M. Herriot, met Mr. Gibson and Mr. Davis of the American arms delegation at a tiny inn and spent several hours in a discussion which struck at the fundamentals of both problems.

The interview, held in the utmost secrecy, was arranged, it is understood, upon President Hoover's initiative, and after the agreement the British Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonald, obtained at another secret interview Sunday evening at Mr. Gibson's house on the outskirts of Geneva.

M. Herriot, accompanied by his journalist righthand man, M. Marcel Ray, and supplemented by M. Joseph Paul-Boncour from Geneva, joined Mr. Gibson and Mr. Davis after the Americans had requested the meeting.

Gibson Outlines Arms Plan

Mr. Gibson spoke first to outline America's final program at the Disarmament Conference. He reminded M. Herriot that Washington still wishes to earmark certain aggressive arms for destruction, but places greatest stress on reducing men under arms through the so-called American effectives plan.

M. Herriot, who had been realizing like many others in the past week that America takes its effectives plan seriously, replied that France could not possibly accept so drastic a reduction.

Mr. Gibson then delivered Washington's ultimatum. "You at Lausanne expect the American public to make great sacrifices by cancelling or enormously reducing debts," he said. "Yet you continue to expend vast sums annually on armaments, sums greatly in excess of the money required to pay service on your debts to us. American public opinion cannot accept debt reduction unless it is matched by a corresponding cut in armaments." On this note the discussion ended. But its enormous significance became immediately apparent to observers both at Geneva and Lausanne.

Debt Subject Introduced

In the first place America itself introduces the subject of debts. It is not Europe which entangles Washington in such discussion. America, perceiving the close connection of these subjects, announces that sacrifices in one field entail sacrifices in

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

G. O. P. PLANK CALLED FAIR TO WETS AND DRYS

Burke Says Major Demands of Both Have Been Answered

PITTSBURGH, Penna., June 21 (AP) —Mr. James Francis Burke, general counsel for the Republican National Committee, last night defended the prohibition plank adopted by the national convention in Chicago.

The plank is fair to both wets and drys, he said, "because the major principles of the prohibitionists are preserved; the major demands of the antiprohibitionists are met."

Mr. Burke, who took part in the dramatic debate which preceded adoption of the plank, said that on his arrival from Chicago he found hundreds of letters on his desk, asking for interpretation of the plank.

"And I was prompted to answer immediately by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's Sunday criticism of the plank," he added with a smile.

"One of the greatest evils in American politics is the tendency of partisans on public issues to jump at conclusions," he continued. "One of my reasons for opposing prohibition is the fact that it converts so many of its friends and its enemies alike into violent extremists. . . .

"I personally never believed the Eighteenth Amendment belonged in the Constitution. I believed it to be a police power specifically reserved to the states and never intended to be surrendered to the Federal Government.

Believed It Too Rigid

"I believed it too rigid and far reaching in its consequences to be lodged in the organic law from which, if the people changed their minds, it could not be dislodged without the greatest difficulty and the lapse of a long period of time.

"Nevertheless, it was placed there by Democrats and Republicans alike, approved by 47 states of the Union and subsequently ratified by the United States Supreme Court. . . .

"Now, since many so-called wets seem to be dissatisfied with the Republican platform, let us face the facts squarely.

"What have they been demanding for the last six years?

"First—That they be given a chance to determine by their votes whether the Eighteenth Amendment shall continue in force, or whether it shall be repealed and forever taken out of the Constitution.

"Second—That they shall be permitted to express their wishes through state constitutional conventions and not through State Legislatures. They have felt that as Legislatures are elected on a multiplicity of issues, throughout the country, the prohibition question might be confused with or subordinated to other questions, and thus a clear-cut verdict prevented.

Would Get Definite Vote

"Furthermore, they have felt that if the matter were to be submitted to state conventions with no other questions before them, the answer must be definite one way or the other.

"This seemed to be a fair demand, although many prohibitionists opposed it.

"The platform grants both these demands in the plainest English. Consequently, if we triumph in November, the people are assured of an opportunity to vote on the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, through the medium of state conventions free from all other issues.

"The third question was whether in the event of repeal there should be some reasonable substitute to take the place of the present rigid prohibition amendment, or whether we should be left groping in the dark through blind controversy for a number of years to come. . . .

"Since 13 states can prevent repeal of any character, it is absolutely necessary to offer some substitute to which 36 states are likely to agree if we are to make any progress toward solution. In other words, the repealists must win victories in 36 states in order to change conditions, while all the prohibitionists need to do is to center all their efforts in 13 states and induce them to stand pat in order to prolong present deplorable conditions indefinitely. . . .

"The platform gave Congress the power to regulate, but denied it the power to prohibit. Thus the three great principles demanded by the so-called wets have been granted.

"On the other hand, two outstanding principles for which the most ardent prohibitionists stand are not denied them: First—the right of any state to continue prohibition within its own borders by the vote of its own people. Second—the right of all prohibition states to the protection of the Federal Government from outside shipments into dry states and other kindred abuses.

"And, finally, the drys have the same right as the wets to vote on the question as to whether present conditions are to be continued or terminated. No fair-minded American will deny either side this right. . . ."

Borah Ready to Bolt Hoover on 'Wet Plank'

(Continued from Page 1)

mission giving the states the right to say whether they preferred to be wet or dry but that he had not found a satisfactory method to make sure the saloon would not return.

Bolt Not Intended

While Mr. Borah will be a non-supporter of the Republican Party in the campaign, it is understood that he will not "bolt." Asked after his speech if he intended to lead or join a third party movement, he said: "I have absolutely nothing in view along that line."

Mr. Borah made it clear that it is the Republican platform and not Mr. Hoover that he is opposing.

Asked whether he would support the President if he repudiated the prohibition plank in his acceptance speech, the Idaho Senator replied:

"Well, I don't know; but if he did, and if I could find any way to conscientiously support him, I might."

In his 45-minute speech to the Senate yesterday, Senator Borah insisted that nobody "can tell where the Republican Party stands on prohibition."

The majority of the party leaders, he said, seemed to be in favor of "naked repeal" without "any proposal of a stubstitute for the present system." It was here that he referred to the two members of the Cabinet, Mr. Brown and Mr. Mills, taking a directing part. Both of them, he declared, have been for repeal for years.

"And just as soon as the campaign is over," Mr. Borah declared, "the reasons for placing that plank in the platform will have disappeared and the party, in my judgment, will stand unalterably for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment."

Attack on Platform

The Idaho Senator evidently did not intend to renounce his support of Mr. Hoover when he made his speech. It was limited to an attack on the platform. After he had taken his seat, Senator Lewis began to interrogate him, recalling that in 1928 Mr. Borah "did much to make possible the election of President Hoover" by telling the voters that he was opposed to nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"I ask my able friend," he went on, "if he will not support President Hoover as the advocate of the Eighteenth Amendment or does he support him as the nullifier of the Constitution?"

"I understand the Senator asked whether I would support the President on this platform?" Mr. Borah queried, carefully adding "on this platform."

"Yes," said Mr. Lewis.

"I will not," Mr. Borah concluded.

Meanwhile Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic leader of the Senate, recommends that the Democratic convention declare for submission of the question of repeal without attempting to pledge members of the party to support repeal. He urged that the Democrats avoid ambiguity.

Mr. Robinson presented his plan to a conference of his colleagues last night in the office of Senator Cordell Hull (D.) of Tennessee, who has been mentioned as chairman of the Resolutions Committee at the Democratic Convention. The group also discussed economic questions including silver and tariff. Another meeting was called for today.

Borah's Address

The text of Senator Borah's address before the Senate follows in part:

Mr. President, I desire to submit some observations relative to the plank in the platform adopted at Chicago which deals with the Eighteenth Amendment. I had intended to refer to some other declarations found in the platform, but upon reflection it seems unnecessary to do so. It is clear to me that the Republican campaign will not be fought around, or upon, the singular document which came from that convention. Long before the strenuous October days arrive, the realities of the campaign, the persistent questioning of the voters, the increasing demands of the situation, will cause this platform to be shoved aside as wholly inadequate and wholly unresponsive to the necessities and demands of the people.

No one will carry this document before a people weary with nearly three years of economic disaster and still fighting a losing fight against constantly increasing taxes, mounting debts and falling prices. The platforms upon which the campaign will be fought will not come out of Chicago or out of conventions—they will be written out yonder in the open with millions of voters looking on and making unmistakable suggestions, written in the light of inexorable realities which of themselves will instruct us in wisdom and inspire us with courage.

Exception of One Plank

Therefore, without questioning anybody's sincerity or challenging anybody's patriotism, or stopping to analyze the platform itself, I choose to leave aside a document which, with the exception of one plank, fell dead at the feet of the American people, eliciting scarcely a favorable comment from the party press and arousing not the slightest concern or attention from the public generally.

The plank to which I propose to address my remarks today particularly is that which deals with the Eighteenth Amendment.

In my opinion, it is perfectly fair and just to say that those who voted for the plank as it was adopted, as it finally became a part of the platform, did so to a large extent as sheer political expediency. It was deemed unwise in this campaign to declare openly for repeal, notwithstanding the fact that many who voted for the plank believed in that proposition. It was not thought that it was sufficiently wise, as party maneuvering, to declare openly for taking the Eighteenth Amendment out of the Constitution.

I call attention to that for the reason that no one should misunderstand the situation for a moment; that if the convention expressed the view of the Republican Party, the party is for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, and just as soon as the campaign is over, the reasons for placing that plank in the platform will have disappeared, and the party in my judgment will stand unalterably for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

I contend that this platform has one definite, unmistakable proposition in it, and that is the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. It may be vague, obscure and contradictory with reference to other matters, but the proposition of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is unmistakably incorporated in that platform.

What Is There Left?

First, the Eighteenth Amendment prohibits the manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating liquors throughout the United States. The substitute proposal would permit the manufacture and sale and transportation of liquor throughout the United States. The heart of the Eighteenth Amendment is the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor. Therefore, I say that if the program were workable and could be carried out as it is incorporated in the plank of the platform, it would nevertheless result in the complete repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Secondly, the Eighteenth Amendment prohibits action upon the part of a state; in other words, the Eighteenth Amendment declares a national policy by which all the states are bound. The substitute would permit 48 different systems in the United States, if the state desired it. The Eighteenth Amendment having taken away from the states the power to declare their own policy, the substitute would restore to the states the power to declare their own policy. So, having permitted the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquor, and having referred the matter back to the states to deal with it as they saw fit, there would be absolutely nothing left of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Third, the Eighteenth Amendment establishes a uniform, unified policy with reference to prohibition throughout the United States. The substitute, so-called, would permit each state to have its own system, its own plan, and its own policy. I ask, what is there left of the Eighteenth Amendment after you permit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor throughout the United States, after you permit each state to have its own policy, after you break up the national policy and divide it into as many policies as there are states which may desire to announce policies? So I say, interpret it as you may, the very basic principle of the Eighteenth Amendment would be removed, and removed by the substitute proposed in the platform.

I say, therefore, Mr. President, that there could be no doubt that this platform is for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. It never could have gone through the convention if it had not been.

Gothic in Form and Setting

Reprinted From Newbury Weekly News

EDIFICE OF NEWBURY (ENG.) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY

Christian Science Church Dedicated

NEWBURY, Eng.—Dedication of the church edifice of Christian Science Society, this city, was reported in the Newbury Weekly News which briefly related the history of the society. Excerpts from the account in the News follow:

"The first public Christian Science service was held in Newbury on May 15, 1921, in a room in Market Street. In October, 1922, a move was made to two rooms in Bartholomew Street, and in one of these the first Sunday School was opened. The services were held there until 1927 when . . . the loan of Tufnail's Hall was offered, several small alterations of lighting, etc., being made to make it more suitable and convenient. In October, 1928, it was thought advisable to rent the Odd Fellows' Hall for Sunday mornings, and the services were held there until the end of 1929.

"At this time, the growth of the movement in Newbury seemed to justify forming the community into an organized branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A., and from then it was known as Newbury Christian Science Society. At the same time the way was opened for the purchase of part of the property known as the Litten, and after some additions and alterations to the building, the first service was held in it on Feb. 9, 1930."

ORTIZ RUBIO QUIETS TALK OF SEIZURE

VERA CRUZ, Mex., June 21 (By U. P.)—The apprehension of business men of the State over the possibility that their property might be seized by the Government under the terms of the recently enacted expropriation law was somwhat quieted by President Ortiz Rubio's plea to governors to discourage expropriationary measures.

No property has been expropriated and turned over to the workers of the State yet, although the law has been in effect almost a fortnight. However, all real estate transactions, both urban and rural, are at a standstill awaiting definite developments as the purchasers are unwilling to risk the acquisition of property that might be seized immediately afterward.

CHICAGO TO BE SEAT OF REPUBLICAN WORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 21 — Mr. Everett Sanders, chairman of the Republican National Committee, stated yesterday at the White House that the coming presidential campaign will be carried on mainly from Chicago. He expected that the national committee headquarters would be removed from Washington within three weeks.

Mr. Sanders, following a conference with President Hoover, said that owing to the pressing problems confronting the Chief Executive the campaign would, as far as possible, be carried on without his assistance.

'Kappa' Sorority Members Gather

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 21—About 400 members of the Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority representing every state in the Union and three Canadian chapters arrive here on a special train from Chicago this afternoon for their 30th biennial convention which will be held at the New Ocean House. This is the association's first visit to the Atlantic coast.

An informal reception is scheduled for tonight and the regular sessions will open tomorrow morning. Mrs. Alice Tillotson Barney of Minneapolis, grand president, will preside at the opening session. A program of meetings, round tables and council sessions liberally sprinkled with automobile trips along the North Shore, visits to historic and literary shrines of Boston and sports programs constitute the five day convention which closes Monday, June 27 with election of officers and a colonial banquet.

A special feature of the meeting is a celebrities dinner scheduled for Thursday night, when members of the sorority who have become celebrities will be guests. Among the prominent members are Mrs. Herbert Hoover and Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, international tennis star.

PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY

Procter & Gamble Company has reduced wholesale price of toilet soaps around 30 per cent.

DRAMATIC ROLE OF CITY NEWSIE PROVES USEFUL

Child Labor Group Finds Boy Advertiser of 'Spot News'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 21—The city newsie has had many a romantic rôle assigned to him, and he and his cries have come to be regarded as the woof of metropolitan life, but much of the fictional glamour is taken from his rags in the new picture drawn by the New York Child Labor Committee in its annual report made public yesterday.

This finds that the profit motive back of his employment is not so much actual sales as that he serves as a sort of animated billboard to dramatize the American newspaper policy of "spot news." Its check of newsboy ranks shows that more than 1000 boys, drawn from a reservoir of children "who engage from time to time in illegal street occupations," work after legal hours selling tabloids on the streets and in subways. The greatest number of these range the Saturday streets, but at least 450 hawk their wares every other week day in Manhattan. This 1000, the report states, brings the total number of children daily engaged in newspaper sales and delivery in the city to 5000.

"The purpose of the use of young children is apparently not the actual number of copies they sell, which is an inconsequential drop in the circulation bucket," the report continues, "but the value which accrues from having the newspapers thrust before the public eye with a fervor of energy which only youngsters are willing to display.

"The child news seller is omnipresent—in restaurants, at theaters, movies, prize fights, on the street, in subway and elevated trains. He is the embodiment of the American newspaper principle of 'spot news.' His papers are hot off the press and convey to the reading public a dramatic sense of the importance of the latest news. He is good indirect advertising, and for that reason his use is apparently not discouraged by tabloid newspaper publishers."

Declaring that the use of child labor in the sale and distribution of newspapers is indefensible in normal times and doubly so in times of economic stress, the committee recommends that older men, instead of boys, be employed, as in the cities of Europe.

"A permanent staff of adult sellers," it suggests, "properly uniformed and placarded, would be as picturesque as the present nondescript group of child sellers, and would be a slight evidence of social intelligence and foresight in a situation dominated otherwise by the profit motive."

The report further urges an amendment to the street trades law which would prohibit all persons from aiding children in obtaining newspapers for night distribution, and refusal by citizens to buy papers from children selling them at night. While many a great man is said to have started out in life as a newsboy, learning on the streets the "daring, independent" methods and qualities that characterized his later success, in the eyes of the committee's report the child thus employed is the victim of an occupation "completely unwholesome and tending to moral degradation and delinquency."

Byrd's Polar Ship Sails for Boston

OAKLAND, Calif., June 21 (AP)—The former coast guard cutter Bear, renamed the Bear of Oakland for her proposed trip to the antarctic with Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, sailed Saturday for Boston to be refitted for the trip.

Mr. Arthur B. Raymond, Admiral Byrd's personal representative in buying the famous 58-year-old ship from the city of Oakland, was among those aboard.

At farewell ceremonies, Mayor Morcum of Oakland and a committee of the Oakland Junior Chamber of Commerce presented the expedition a California bear flag. In return Mr. Raymond gave the city the bronze plaque which the Bear had carried, testifying to her service in the World War.

UNION HONORS CONANT

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 21 (AP) —Mr. Howard Conant, president of the New England colleges and secondary schools, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters at the annual commencement exercises of Union College here yesterday.

Travel Gain Plea Of 'Beer by Glass' Denied in Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The contention of the Ontario Moderation League that beer and wine sold by the glass in standard hotels would increase tourist traffic is denied by the Rev. Dr. A. J. Irwin, secretary of the Ontario Prohibition Union. He states that in Quebec, where such regulations are in force, tourist revenue fell from $51,000,000 in 1926 to $30,000,000 in 1929.

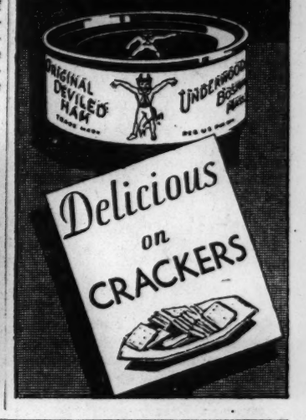
In Ontario, where beer has not been obtainable by the glass, revenue increased from $108,000,000 in 1926 to $125,000,000 in 1929.

"Beer by the glass as a stimulus to business is doubtful," Dr. Irwin states.

"British Columbia is another province that has had 'beer parlors' for some years, yet its estimated receipts from tourist traffic dropped from $29,217,149 in 1927 to $19,189,000 in 1929. Quebec and British Columbia are pioneer provinces of government sale of liquor."

Resignation of Sir Henry Drayton from the chairmanship of the Ontario Liquor Control Board has been announced by Mr. W. H. Price, Attorney-General. The resignation takes effect immediately. The liquor board will now have two instead of three commissioners, with a saving on salaries of $25,000 annually. Mr. Stewart McClenaghan will be the new chairman. Sir Henry served as chairman of the board for four years.

UNDERWOOD DEVILED HAM



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Prune Plums 2 Lge Tins 29c
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CREDIT MEN ACT TO MAKE USE OF NEW LAW GAINS

Association at Detroit Also Seeks to Speed Up Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., June 21—More than 1000 business and industrial managers and executives here for the National Association of Credit Men's annual convention today swung vigorously into the business of solidifying credit gains as expressed in recent federal legislation and pooling their ingenuity to speed up production of necessities.

Mr. Henry H. Heimann, executive manager, emphasized that the "outstanding favorable factor on the business horizon is that, irrespective of how small the volume of consumption may be, it is nevertheless in excess of production."

He implied that "the way out" lies in coöperating with and taking full advantage of the formulas advanced by President Hoover and put into available shape by Congress.

"In these trying times," Mr. Heimann continued, "much ill-advised legislation and many panaceas are being attempted. The legislation that has been proposed and that has sought the creation of new credit, so called, such as the Goldsborough bill, and the clamor for large bond issues for nonproductive works, is wide of the mark. It would pile further burdens on the taxpayer without contributing to the proper utilization of credit now available.

"Credit is here now and in abundance, but it is the lack of circulation and velocity of credit that is retarding the forward movement. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Glass-Steagall bill, open market operations of the Federal Reserve System and the use of trade acceptances are intended and should operate to bring about the proper circulation of credit.

"We have a credit unemployment problem. Put sound credit to work and you will restore confidence; create new credit and you simply advance to the storehouse of stagnation."

Delegates to the convention are looking forward with interest to the scheduled address Friday by Senator L. J. Dickinson of Iowa, who delivered the keynote address at the Republican convention last week and who is expected to voice Mr. Hoover's sentiments in relation to credit and business revival. Among other notables expected are Senator Carter Glass, who speaks Thursday, and Mr. Lloyd Garrison, special assistant to the solicitor-general of the United States, who has been in charge of investigation of bankruptcy conditions.

Great Britain To Make Study Of Sweepstakes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A royal commission on sweepstakes and betting has been appointed by the British Government.

Such practices are legal in the Irish Free State, whereas they are nominally, though by no means entirely, illegal in Britain. The Government is being strongly pressed by some of its supporters to remove all restrictions. Others of its adherents are no less convinced that anything of the kind would be a great mistake, and that legislative action should rather be taken to make the existing anti-gambling laws more watertight.

The Royal Commission in which refuge has been taken is composed of influential men and women not committed on either side, headed by Sir Sidney Rowlatt, K. C., a retired judge of the high court. Its members comprise representatives of all political parties.

The opposing points of view which the commission is to investigate have been clearly stated. That of the anti-gamblers has been summed up tersely by the Free Church Council which says: "The menace of the gambling evil is such that drastic restrictions should be placed on betting privileges and facilities."

The case on the other side has been put by Sir William Davison, M. P., who has introduced a bill in the House of Commons to legalize lotteries.

Summer's Longest Day Here Again, But Dec. 22 Is Longest of Year

IOWA CITY, Iowa., June 21 (AP)—Astronomy offers a puzzle for today, the first day of summer.

The problem: Is today or Dec. 22 the longest day of the year?

Answer: Dec. 22.

Solution: June 21 is only the longest "daylight" day of 1932, 1½ seconds more from sunrise to sunset than yesterday and two seconds in excess of Wednesday. But Dec. 22, measured from noon to noon, is more than 24 hours long—the excess being 30 2-100 seconds. That is longer than any other day this year.

Explanation—By Mr. C. C. Wylie, associate professor of astronomy of the University of Iowa:

"Because of the fact that we use mean time rather than apparent time, sun noon is later from day to day by about 30 seconds near the date of the winter solstice. In mid-November, for those living near a standard meridian, sun noon occurs about 16 minutes before 12 o'clock, while in February it occurs about 14 minutes after 12.

"When sun noon is falling later from day to day by a clock running on mean, or average, time the length of day defined as the interval from sun noon is more than 24 hours. In this sense the longest day this year is December 22."

Summer's advent will be seen first today in the Atlantic Ocean southeast of Bermuda and northeast of the Virgin Islands, says Professor Wylie. In that area is the spot where the northbound sun first reaches the Tropic of Cancer. This "contact" is made at 10:23 a. m., eastern standard time.

At that moment mathematicians all over the Northern Hempishere can look at their clocks and remark: "Well, summer's here again."

College Boy Wins Peace Plank Prize

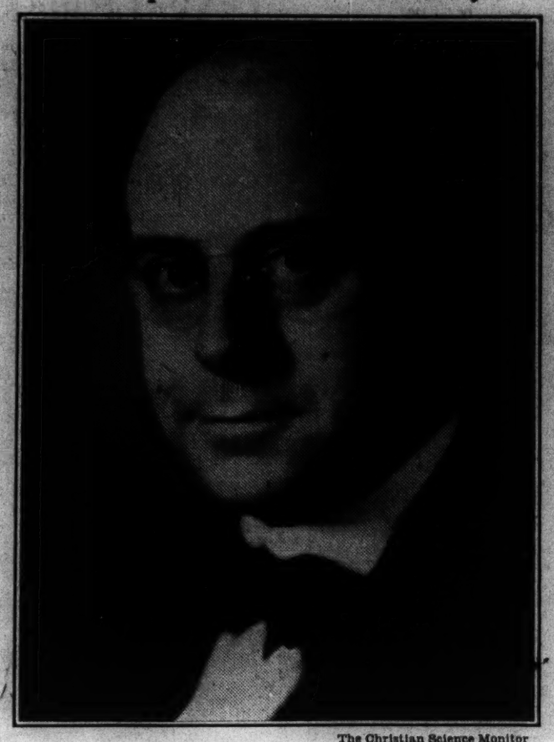
Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 21—Mr. Donald Thompson of Dighton, Mass., student at the Meadville Theological Institute here, won the prize for submitting the best peace plank for political parties in a contest sponsored by the Sinai Sisterhood peace committee.

Mr. Salmon O. Levinson, pioneer advocate in the movement for the outlawry of war, presented the prize and counseled the youth of today to "keep the home fires of peace burning and see to it that law against war be genuinely preserved and enforced by the nations."

The plank urged the United States joining the League of Nations, adhering to the Kellogg pact and setting up an investigating bureau in the State Department to study ways of averting war. Although somewhat extreme in some of its demands, Mr. Levinson said it was very good for a college student.

Interpreter of Civic History



The Christian Science Monitor

LORING ASHLEY SCHULER

Editor of Banker-Like Mien Directs Ladies' Home Journal

Opportunity of Public Service Seized in Spreading Rochester Plan of Employment—Fiction Interprets Changing Sentiment of the Times

MAGAZINE EDITORS SERIES
Second of Seven Articles

By JANET MABIE

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Not every editor becomes so integral a part of his magazine that when you think of one you have also an immediate flash of the other.

Mr. Loring Ashley Schuler of the Ladies' Home Journal is the kind of editor who does, though if he were pointed out in a roomful of people and his profession were to be guessed at, I should feel sure he was a banker. He began as a newspaper man, and not very many newspaper men could, by the remotest flight of fancy, be mistaken for bankers.

To say that Mr. Schuler is his magazine is to indicate his large and polysided grasp of his times. If you go into the minutiæ of his career, you find that he has repeatedly taken what were purely impulses and transformed them into trends which would have to be included, several decades hence, in any accurate record of the period. Perhaps no other woman's magazine has gone so far in this important and stimulating service. I have particularly in mind such instances as the now widely known "Rochester Plan," drawn into the Journal in a way of which I should like to speak later.

Changed With the Times

It is true that, when magazine fiction styles have changed, the Journal, as it is affectionately called by hundreds of thousands of people who cannot imagine what home would be like without it, was likely to contain the first signs of that change, and so it has made history in literature.

For instance, the day I saw Mr. Schuler in his office, he said he believed the "sophisticated story" which had stood up pretty vigorously for almost four years, was passé; and that there was upon us a sharp rise in the popular taste for sentimental fiction, with a considerable emphasis upon the period type. As a matter of fact, he had just now a new Booth Tarkington serial of the Monsieur Beaucaire school, set in the period of one of the Kings Charles, and he had every reason to suppose it would be followed by others of the same general character.

Fiction, of course, is not all of the Journal. Has not the Journal, since it was first issued in 1883, after its shy total of eight pages had been carefully edited by the first Mrs. Cyrus H. K. Curtis, steadily grown up to be an official record of those factors which cool and warm and temper and season life in every community in the land?

History in Civic Efforts

Has it not made history in that it has enumerated and interpreted the changes and shifts in thought and practice among people like ourselves? People off parade, engaged in the homely, if not always simple, business of living, as agreeably as possible, in relation to our times?

History made out of tests of things which worked in or interested one community, and so could work in and interest another; tests based on that immemorial genius of challenged mankind, to pick itself up when it has fallen down, and to begin again?

Plans, for instance, like the Rochester plan. Sound and almost ridiculously common sense though it is, it is entirely conceivable that the Rochester plan for dealing in an emergency time with the unemployment situation might never have been known far beyond the horizons of Rochester.

But Mr. Schuler had seen an efficacy which had nothing to do with geography, and so spread a description and interpretation of it, without indorsement and without comment, upon the pages of the Journal, purely because the idea of Mr. Libanus M. Todd, retired Rochester manufacturer, contained nothing which could not be adapted on a convenient scale, in any city or town in the country where something must be done about men out of work.

Employment Plan Spread Far

For all its relative and abstract values the Rochester Plan is probably no more interesting than, say, many another "plan." But as an adaptive example? The drawing of the plan, with its potentialities in localized effectiveness, into use in conjunction with the temper and needs of a great many centers throughout the country?

Well, after the Journal had carried it into more than 2,000,000 homes, when it might have remained practically unheard of outside a small radius of Rochester. I know, for instance, that a small city like Taunton, Mass., snapped it up, set $3,000,000 for a local quota—and got more than $4,000,000, a local committee member said, "without half trying." Thus I see no harm in saying the Journal makes history.

It is true we spent most of an hour and a half talking about such things as Rochester Plans, and means of showing women who have modest resources and live in side streets what they personally can do toward relieving the tension of the times. At first, Mr. Schuler said, he found evidences among the women of the idea "The men got us into this; let them get us out."

Women Answer Challenge

Then the attitude changed. Women were going around their neighborhoods saying "I am going to do—" so and so, to give part-time employment; to buy something they intended to put off buying for a while; scratching around in all the family caches to find hidden little piles of casually accumulated money that could be put in banks; clothes that could be given to the local committee.

Women were doing these things instead of saying "I don't dare buy, because my husband may lose his job, and then we would need all we had to buy bread," because it had occurred to them that, if they did not buy what common sense things they could, they might help to cause a condition which would make it just that much more likely that a husband would lose his job, and another and another, and they would rather jump up and do something, something within reason to put side by side with their next door neighbor's something of equal reason, to keep that situation from arising if possible.

Elements of Good Writing

Toward the end, we did speak of writing. Mr. Schuler revealed that he had a boy of 17 who has been writing for five years and has never received anything for his work but that somewhat disguised blessing, a collection of rejection slips.

I do not know what will pass between Schulers père et fils if the son's eye rests on this; but his father said to me that he would just as soon have him go awhile longer without any acceptance slips, because the experience was keeping him from slipping into "pattern writing," since it is true that a steady flow of rejection slips tends to make a person keep writing something new, in order to hit on something an editor will like.

At the end we agreed between us with some humor that the sum of Mr. Schuler's remarks was no map of the road to success in the Ladies' Home Journal but that there was no help for that. People just had to write what it occurred to them to write, and to write it as well as they could. The rest was dependent upon a collection of elements it was no use defining because, by the time they got into print, they might be as stale as the usual yesterday's newspaper.

At the very last, we were talking about the English daisies which grow in Mr. Schuler's garden. I understood from his lively expression that they were pearls above price, as English daisies go.

"And," he concluded in a very aurora borealis of triumph as I started for the door, "let me tell you, I picked wild violets in my garden on New Year's Day."

ZONTA ENDS CONVENTION

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 21 (AP)—Delegates attending the annual convention of Zonta International, organization of business and professional women, left for their homes Sunday, after a three day session. Mrs. S. Katherine Maddux of Chicago was elected president to succeed Miss Helen W. Cleveland of Toronto.

PROGRESS CITED IN NEW YORK'S PRISON SYSTEM

Personnel Improvement Is Noted in Report of Commission

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 21—"Distinct progress" in the work of developing a state prison system along lines of re-socialization of the prisoner is reported to the Legislature in the eighty-seventh annual summation of the Prison Association of New York, made public here yesterday.

This progress includes a marked improvement in personnal throughout the prison system in 1931, with prison wardens selected as the result of civil service examinations for the first time and schools for prison guards opened with beneficial effect on guard service.

Attica Prison has been opened and will be completed, it is believed, within the next two years, and a new medium security prison is under construction on a 1000-acre farm at Wallkill.

The report stresses that "serious overcrowding continues," but adds that "the morale in the institutions, despite these conditions, is definitely improved." It urges the appointment of a director of foods and food preparation, declaring his salary would be an economy in the effect of good food on morale and as a potent factor in insuring good discipline. It also recommends the appointment of a director of personnel training.

One of the chief proposals of the association is for the establishment of a state industrial farm colony for vagrant and maladjusted homeless men—a population estimated to number 10,000 in good times and doubling or trebling in hard times.

"In normal times," it continues, "the chief burden of relief is carried by the private agencies. In the present unemployment emergency the number of dependent homeless men has so increased that all the private relief agencies in New York City are not able to serve more than 6 per cent of all men seeking aid."

This proposal is based on a report by the Welfare Council of New York, which sponsored a special study of this problem and found that the farm colony "should furnish the police and magistrates with a solution for the mendicancy problem." The cost of such a farm and its operation during one year would be $266,000, the council estimated.

The building of two new institutions by the State is recommended—one for so-called "defective delinquents" and one for youths from 16 to 19 years of age. The latter would be established in the belief that offenders between these ages "should be considered as a special group and not committed to the ordinary institutions in the Department of Correction where they would be in close contact with more experienced criminals."

The association reports the setting up of boards for the classification of prisoners to the end of "better prison administration and more successful re-socialization prior to parole than is possible with promiscuous prison populations."

The report urges adjustment of sentences for first offenders on the ground that the theory that harsher methods would exercise a more deterrent effect upon the potential criminal is not substantiated "by the existence today of the largest prison population ever recorded in the history of the State."

$400,000,000 Saving Claimed in Plan For Veterans' Aid

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 21—President Hoover and members of the Senate and House of Representatives have before them today a demand by the Merchants' Association of New York for a revision of the whole program for World War veterans' relief along lines which will effect a saving of $400,000,000.

The demand is in the form of a letter sent by Mr. Thomas J. Watson, president of the association, after it had been unanimously approved by his executive committee. It calls on both the executive and representative branches of the Government for a "thoroughgoing revision of the laws now governing relief of war veterans by the Federal Government and the restoration of such relief to a basis which is both just to our veterans and equitable to our country."

The association holds that while during the World War a reasonable pension system was set up for the future, since that time its safeguards and limitations "have been broken down little by little, without the general public realizing the import of the changes as they were made," until now the nation is "on the verge of a general pension system based simply upon service, not only to veterans and their widows and children, but going even so far as to include parents of veterans."

"The result is that one-fourth of all federal expenditures is for the relief of veterans alone and the volume of such expenditures is steadily and rapidly growing," the letter says. The total expenditures by this country for veterans' relief exceeds that of Germany, France, Italy, Great Britain and Canada combined, although these countries had a total of 34,250,000 men mobilized and 16,500,000 casualties, as against 4,355,000 mobilized in this country and 360,000 casualties."

HOUSE INQUIRERS TO VISIT TWO CITIES

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—The House committee that is trying to find out how much business the Government takes away from individuals will visit at least two cities in its search for facts—New York and Kansas City.

Mr. Joseph B. Shannon, chairman, said the New York hearings on clothing sold by the Government in competition with private business will begin just after Congress adjourns and will last three or four days. Those in Kansas City, expected to last longer, will begin the middle of July. The Kansas City survey, Mr. Shannon said, "has been arranged largely because of the mass of complaints from the Southwest."

BRITISH LINES DECIDE TO POOL THEIR RECEIPTS

Plan Eliminates Competitive Trains Over 14,000 Miles of Rails

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The London Midland & Scottish Railway and the London & North Eastern Railway, which are the two biggest of the four groups among which the whole of the railways of Great Britain are distributed, have come to an arrangement with one another to pool their receipts alike from passengers and merchandise where competitive traffic is concerned.

This means that competitive train running is eliminated over 14,000 of the 20,000 miles of British railway.

The companies anticipate that the arrangement will enable them to make substantial economies. They claim also that it will tend ultimately to reduce charges to the public, that it will give passengers a larger choice of routes and increased efficiency of services besides relieving the companies financially.

The scheme has been the outcome of negotiations between Sir Josiah Stamp and Sir Ralph Wedgwood, chairmen, respectively, of the two companies. Necessity for it has arisen from falling off of traffic in both railways not only on account of general trade recession, but also because of competition from road-using automobiles.

In the first 20 weeks of the current year the gross receipts of the London Midland & Scottish Railway declined by £1,792,000, being about 8 per cent, while those of the London & North Eastern fell off by £1,670,000, or over 10 per cent. Despite severe cuts in working expenses, the two lines in consequence last year were able to distribute little more than nominal dividends on their ordinary and preference stock.

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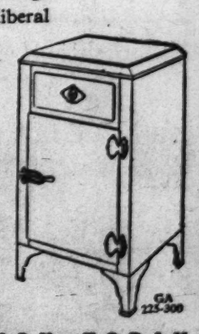

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YORKSHIRE SHOW TRACES ADVANCE OF AGRICULTURE

Exhibition Set in Typical English Scene on Tract Covering 40 Acres

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, Eng.—Yorkshire Agricultural Show, being held this year at Temple Newsam, near here, is not only an exhibition of rural interest—it is a commentary on the agricultural evolution of England.

A century ago the land of the West Riding of the county was characterized by William Cobbett as "the poorest country I have ever set my eyes on," and at last year's show there were 4342 exhibits, of livestock and agricultural produce which ranked the display among the finest held in the country.

This year's exhibition is set in characteristic English scenery on a site which was formerly the estate of Lord Irwin, lately Viceroy of India. A tract of more than 40 acres is being utilized for the show and more than 750 tons of timber employed in preparing the display.

The Yorkshire show is one of the oldest and most important of its kind in Great Britain, and the Yorkshire Agricultural Society which sponsors it has played a significant part in the agricultural development of the county.

Founded in 1837

The society was founded in 1837, one year before the Royal Agricultural Society, but its origin is really to be discovered in that intense enthusiasm for agriculture which was engendered toward the end of the eighteenth century. In those days agriculture was the chief topic of conversation in the mouths of peers and peasants. Out of this widespread interest in agricultural matters there arose the Bath and West of England Society in 1777, the Highland Society in 1784, and many others, of which the Yorkshire show is the lineal descendant.

Successive meetings of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society have brought Yorkshire farmers into close acquaintance with all the developments of modern agriculture, and has insured that Yorkshire farming is organized along the most progressive lines. The great services to the rural welfare of the county rendered by the society and its annual show become apparent immediately the condition of Yorkshire farming today is compared with what it was a few years before the society was founded.

In 1830 William Cobbett said, "There is not as much corn grown in the North Riding of Yorkshire, which begins at Ripon, and in the whole County of Durham, as is grown in the Isle of Wight alone." He added that such small amount of corn as there was, was "most miserable" in quality.

Variety of Fertile Soil

The scene has changed today, and Yorkshire offers agricultural acres which for fertility and development are the equal of any in the kingdom. To begin with, Yorkshire is the largest of all the English counties in extent, and possesses an enormous variety of fertile soils. Nearly 90 per cent of its vast East Riding is under cultivation, together with some 60 per cent of its West and North Ridings. Its richest soil is the boulder clay of Holderness, on whose fertile pastures were formerly reared the carriage horses of the nobility.

The central plains bear all kinds of crops while some of the principal sheep farming areas in England are to be found in the vast expanses of north and west Yorkshire. It is true that the effects of the industrial revolution, especially the sinking of coal mines, have in the last century and a half greatly reduced the area of potential cultivation, but the rise in the demand for meat, food, and vegetable products, which has followed the increase in population resulting from industrial development has stimulated and intensified the attention devoted to those parts already under cultivation.

Reparation 'Ban' Lifted by America

(Continued from Page 1)

the other. Moreover, America joins Britain in a concerted drive to persuade M. Herriot that the moment has come for bold decisions.

The old French nationalist position appears therefore to be caught in a cleft stick. The French Premier himself realizes the gravity of the hour and is attempting constructively to work out a solution. Early today M. Herriot visited Mr. MacDonald and spent the entire forenoon in serious discussions.

Whether the joint Anglo-American démarche will assist France to more liberal views and national sacrifices naturally remains in doubt. But big events are in the wind. Never before have vital political and financial forces come so closely to grips with the essential problem involving both Europe and America's ultimate decisions on debts and armaments.

Many see in Mr. Gibson's declaration to M. Herriot tacit admission that Washington will be generous on debts if armament cuts are made.

Decisive Days at Hand

Certainly Washington realizes that if British strategy at Lausanne and Geneva succeeds, America will be forced to recognize that Europe has put its house in order and in turn must act itself. The American decision on armaments has been clearly put to the French, and the essential positions are outlined. The results must be worked out in the decisive days to come.

Realizing the period of transition, the Reparations Conference decided to have no further plenary sittings until the private talks reach results. Thus in addition to the Herriot-MacDonald interview the German Chancellor, Capt. Franz von Papen, saw M. Emil Francqui of Belgium. The latter is a great expert on German railways and the possibility of attaching a lien on them, through the issuance of bonds again, is in the forefront of reparation talks.

Greater Surprises Expected

The suggestion of issuing unsecured German bonds is also being discussed, mostly by the French who seek some even indefinite hold on Germany in return for scrapping the Young plan payments. But possibilities are still indistinct.

The melodramatic aspects of present days do not escape observers here and the meeting in a fisherman's inn at Morges naturally adds the excitement of mystery to the scene here. The meeting could not be kept secret and details leaked rapidly out in the early hours.

Greater surprises are reputed still in store and observers need captive balloons anchored between Lausanne and Geneva to observe all the scurryings of delegates, with chauffeurs the best news source.

Hoover Moratorium Proposed Year Ago

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—One year ago yesterday President Hoover, proposing that for one year intergovernmental debt payments be suspended, galvanized with tremendous new hope a world staggering under chaotic financial pressures.

The anniversary, hailed as averting catastrophe in Germany and throughout the rest of Europe, finds the European governments at last in a conference to solve the fundamental questions which called forth that temporary remedy—the World War's legacy of debts and reparations.

At the conference in Lausanne the statesmen are seeking now to work out the reparation question that lies between them and which the United States insists is none of its affair. The starting point of the Lausanne meeting was the formal declaration of Germany that not one more mark of reparations could be paid.

Since Germany has been virtually the sole source of funds with which the Allies have made war debt payments to this country, the Lausanne objective is some agreement which will persuade America to revise or cancel those debts, an act which this country has refused resolutely to consider up to now. The moratorium ends 10 days hence.

Arboreal Setting of Yorkshire Agricultural Show

The Christian Science Monitor-Aerofilms, Ltd.

TEMPLE NEWSAM ESTATE USED FOR THIS YEAR'S EXHIBITION

Venus Inhabitants 'Tough Customers'

CHICAGO, June 21 (AP)—If there are inhabitants on Venus, Prof. Philip Fox of the Adler Planetarium believes they are "tough customers."

"Talk about life on Venus is pure speculation," he said yesterday, "but from what we know of its climate, its inhabitants, if any, are indeed tough."

A day on Venus is 20 earth days long. The night is the same. Getting accustomed to a warm day and then being subjected to a chilly 20-day night, the professor believes, would make the supposed dwellers of the planet hardy enough for almost anything.

Speculation about the possibility of inhabitants on Venus was recently started anew when astronomers discovered that there is present on Venus large quantities of carbon dioxide, indicative of existence in some form.

Overruling Objections, Senator's Family Buys

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—Senator M. M. Logan (D.) of Kentucky amused the Senate yesterday with an account of how his family overruled him and bought a refrigerator, an automobile and a radio, all because of Republican prophecies that times were going to get better.

When he balked at the refrigerator, he said, his wife quoted Senator Watson of Indiana, Republican leader. When he objected to a new car his son read an optimistic expression by President Hoover. His daughter overcame his objections to a radio with a quotation from Andrew W. Mellon.

"I have sympathy with those who are in distress," said Logan. "I am one of them in fact."

Petersburg (Va.) Park Dedicated by Payne

PETERSBURG, Va., June 21 (AP)—Mr. Frederick H. Payne, Assistant Secretary of War, speaking yesterday at the dedication of the Petersburg National Military Park, said the exercises symbolized the reconciliation of the North and South.

Standing in the area where the Union Blue and the Confederate Gray fought during the long siege in the final days of the Civil War, the speaker said this "park stands not alone, but among its peers" as a monument to the past and a pledge to the future.

Several of the veterans who had participated in the siege and in the sanguinary Battle of the Crater were present at the dedication.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Florence L. Duck, Philadelphia, Penna.
George H. Duck, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. A. S. Bunting, Toronto, Ont., Can.
A. S. Bunting, Toronto, Ont., Can.
John M. Burrell, Detroit, Mich.
Watson C. Conner, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Julie Bruer, Evanston, Ill.
Miss Frances Bens, Tuckahoe, N. Y.
Mrs. Eleanor W. Palmer, Dallas, Texas.
Mrs. Daisy D. Edmiston, Dallas, Texas.
Mrs. Sadie A. Burdick, Dover-Foxcroft, Maine.
Mrs. Alfreda Howard, Greenville Jct., Maine.
Mary F. McGoldrick, West Medford, Mass.
Mrs. Sarah A. Cooper, Covington, Ind.
Miss Constance A. Cooper, Covington, Ind.
Miss Mildred M. Cooper, Covington, Ind.
Mrs. Mary S. Holt, Dixfield, Maine.
Mrs. Edith D. Holt, Dixfield, Maine.
Mrs. E. W. Mick, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. J. W. Suddath, Columbia, Mo.
Mrs. John Martin, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Miss Helene B. Cushing, Minneapolis, Minn.
Miss Rose B. Fontaine, Springfield, Mass.
Miss F. B. White, Faversham, Eng.
Miss Ruth E. Francis, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles D. Tarlton, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. M. Elizabeth Dew, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. May C. Newport, Lakewood, Ohio.
E. J. Newport, Lakewood, Ohio.

ESTONIA WOMEN CLAIM MARRIAGE IS PENALIZATION

Husbands and Wives Cannot Both Draw State Salaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TALLINN, Estonia—The women of Estonia are protesting openly against what they declare to be a penalization of marriage.

According to recent state legislation, there will come into force next July, in Estonia, a law forbidding the employment in state service of husbands and wives who are separately in receipt of salaries amounting, in the towns to more than 140 croons (about £10 8s.) and in the country to more than 80 croons.

In its original form, the law proposed that dismissal should apply to wives only, but this was overruled by vigorous expostulations which drew attention to the fact that—since Estonia's Constitution contains a clause conferring upon all citizens equality before the law regardless of sex—any prohibition applying to women only would constitute a deliberate breach of citizen rights.

The law finally went through, therefore, in a form which will leave the choice of dismissal to be settled privately between husband and wife, except in cases where the husband is engaged in military service. It went through, moreover, in a form which will allow of its reconsideration in the course of two years.

Nevertheless, the blow will fall heavily upon women, and especially upon women teachers. It was originally estimated that the number to be affected would amount to about 1000, but subsequent investigations have proved that so many are rendering service which cannot well be replaced, or are in positions where loss of salary would prove very serious, that numbers are likely to drop to something rather less than 500.

All over the country organizations are springing up which, apart from party, are urging upon women the necessity for greater political wakefulness.

Women of the Socialist ranks are already organized in company with men; the Central National Party has issued in preparation for this month's general election a special manifesto which, covering the general demands of women, contains a special clause proclaiming that the rights of married women "shall not be restricted compared with the rights of unmarried women." Women candidates—some 30 of them—are standing for election to Parliament.

AIRPORT COMPLETED AT STATE COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATE COLLEGE, Penna., June 21—Located high enough to eliminate dangers of air currents and fogs, which have been the bane of fliers attempting to land in the mountainous region of central Pennsylvania, the State College airport has been completed and will be opened as soon as official approval has been granted by the Pennsylvania Aeronautical Commission.

The field, 2000 by 2200 feet, is on a plateau at the juncture of Penn and Nittany Valleys, about four miles from State College. A hangar to accommodate service planes and transient ships has been completed and arrangements made to light the field for night fliers.

Britain to Act In Regulation Of Child Labor

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Viscountess Astor has brought much-needed regulation of British child labor definitely nearer to accomplishment by pressing at Westminster for legislation to prevent long hours from being worked by persons under the age of 18.

When what is known as the "Children and Young Person Bill" was under discussion she moved for the inclusion of a clause under which local authorities would have been empowered to regulate the working hours, intervals for meals and rest and holidays of young people under 18 employed in certain trades. She recalled that a similar recommendation had been made by a majority of the National Advisory Council on Juvenile Unemployment. It was known also, she said, that 118,000 boys and girls worked more than 48 hours a week, in many cases being employed as long as 12 or 15 hours out of the 24.

Her motion met with considerable support but was eventually negatived by a large majority upon an assurance being given by Sir Herbert Samuel, Home Secretary, to the effect that the Government would take up the question hereafter. Sir Herbert said it was impossible for two reasons to accept the clause at present. In the first place the question had not yet been fully looked into and a report of a committee which was investigating it was still awaited. In the second place the Government was under agreement to confine the bill under discussion to non-controversial reforms, and the one proposed was outside this category as the employers were against it. Sir Herbert said that he himself agreed with the case that Viscountess Astor had made out.

New Process Uses All Southern Pine For White Paper

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 21 (AP)—One of the greatest commercial opportunities ever opened in the South—discovery that white paper can be made from virtually all its pine forests—was announced here today.

White paper chemical pulp, made for the first time from long leaf and loblolly pines, 80 per cent of the South's pine forests, was prepared for exhibition to a meeting of the Georgia Forestry Association, Wednesday, at Rome.

The discovery, a closely guarded secret until today, was made within the last month at Georgia's experimental paper mill here. The mill is supported by legislative grants and operated by the research division of the Georgia Department of Forestry and Geological Development.

The new method of making paper was announced by the director of research, Dr. Charles H. Herty of New York, former president of the American Chemical Society. The process is a development of his discovery two years ago that, contrary to a 50-year old belief of both natural scientists and paper experts, white paper and news print can be made from slash pine.

WORK PICKS UP IN BOISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho—As a result of the drive to "put a man at work" and the reduction of wages by the Boise Carpenters' Union from $8 to $6 a day, building in Boise in April and May has increased one-third as compared with the corresponding period last year.

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is the only British Patent Flat Wall Paint. Superior to distemper for interior surfaces—can be washed. "Andax" is recommended for exterior or interior surfaces requiring a lasting glossy finish. Manufactured from Chinese Lacquer. Booklets and Colour cards post free.
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HARVARD CLASS DAY EXERCISES ARE COLORFUL

Program Opens With Services Held at the Sanders Theater

Harvard's colorful class day exercises opened today with the senior class assembling before Holworthy Hall at 10:30 a. m. for the march to Sanders Theater, where the Rev. R. L. Glenn, rector of Christ Church, Cambridge, and Dr. Arthur Kinsolving, rector of Trinity Church, Boston, delivered addresses.

Dean Willard L. Sperry of the Andover Theological School led the class in prayer ending the services, the last which members of the graduating class attended as undergraduates.

This afternoon the class oration, ode, and poem will be read at the Sanders Theater meeting, after which the classes will form in the Yard according to year, the oldest being 1865, for the march to the stadium for comic orations and eulogies, followed by a confetti and streamer battle. Eliot and Lowell Houses will hold dinners and dances for seniors and their friends in the evening, and at 8:15 p. m. the Instrumental and Glee Clubs will combine in a joint concert.

Award of the Lionel de Jersey Harvard Studentship at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England, given annually in memory of the only descendant of John Harvard ever to attend this university, has this year been given to Oscar Sutermeister of Kansas City, Mo., a member of Phi Beta Kappa and in 1931 intercollegiate pole vault champion, it was announced at University Hall.

Announcement also was made that Geoffrey W. Lewis of Brookline, president of the instrumental clubs and class chorister, will be holder for next year of the Charles H. Fiske 3d scholarship for study at Trinity College, Cambridge University.

Six other fellowships and scholarships were granted; one to Pierre Brodin, now teaching at the Lycée Clemenceau at Nantes, and to Henri Supper, a graduate of the Ecole Speciale des Travaux Publics of Paris, to bring them to the United States to study at Harvard; to Howard A. Powers of Brookings, the Jay Backus Woodworth fellowship in geology; to J. M. Coopersmith of Forest Hills, N. Y., the James E. Ditson fund providing a traveling fellowship; and three Rockefeller awards to Harold D. Chope, Stanford University; Eugene C. Peck, New London; and John W. Heim of Carlisle, Penna.

Commissions as second lieutenants in field artillery of the reserve eschelon of the United States Army were yesterday awarded to 26 members of the graduating class, while four others who are ineligible because under age were granted certificates of having completed the required work. They automatically will be commissioned upon reaching the age of 21.

Presentation of the commissions was made by Brig.-Gen. Alston Hamilton, representing the commanding general of the First Corps Area.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Eleventh general session, American Guild of Organists, dinner, Hotel Statler, 6; convention service, Church of the Advent.

Public meeting, auspices Republican Club of Newton; speakers include Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the Massachusetts House; Mayor Sinclair Weeks of Newton and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, retiring member of the Republican national committee; Newton High School, 8.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Carmen," film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Harvard University: Meeting, President and Fellows of Harvard College, University 5, 10.

Radcliffe College: Commencement exercises, address by Dr. George Edgar Vincent, former president, Rockefeller Foundation; Sanders Theater, 11:30.

Rotary Club of Boston: Luncheon, concert by Westlea Trio and Copley String Quartet, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Eleventh general session, American Guild of Organists: Morning session, Church of the Covenant; visit to Greater Boston organs, afternoon.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance to John Coney silver by Mrs. Buhler, 11.

Lecture by Miss Olivia Hobgood of Wellesley College on "The American Speech Problem," Curry School of Expression, 12; on "The Stratford Shakespearean Season of 1932," 2.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every week day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art. Opening June 24. Modern American Prints. Etchings by Goya. Woodcuts of the Far East. American Silver by John Coney. Designs in Color by Anne Allen. British Etchings, 1650-1850. Engravings by Stefano della Bella. Modern French Prints.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Exhibition of American paintings. Also, on ground floor, Boston Society of Architects' unemployment benefit exhibition of miniature models of "Interiors of Tomorrow." Through July 2.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings, from Doughty to Twatchman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Scharvee Studio, 685 Boylston Street—General print show.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

THOMPSON HEADS AHEPA

LOWELL, Mass., June 21 (AP)—Mr. George Thompson of Brookline was elected governor of the second New England district, Order of Ahepa, at the closing session of the annual convention last night. Haverhill will be the 1933 convention city.

Tonight at the Pops

"On the Mall," March ..... Goldman
Overture to "Poet and Peasant" ..... Suppé
Variations on the Austrian National Anthem, from the String Quartet, Op. 76, No. 3 ..... Haydn
Sixth Hungarian Dance ..... Brahms

"España," Rhapsody ..... Chabrier
"In the Spring," for String Orchestra ..... Grieg
Fourth Symphony, Finale ..... Tchaikovsky

"The Fortune Teller," Selection ..... Herbert
"Song of the Volga Bargemen" ..... Arranged by Agide Jacchia
"Panaderos," Spanish Dance ..... Glazounoff

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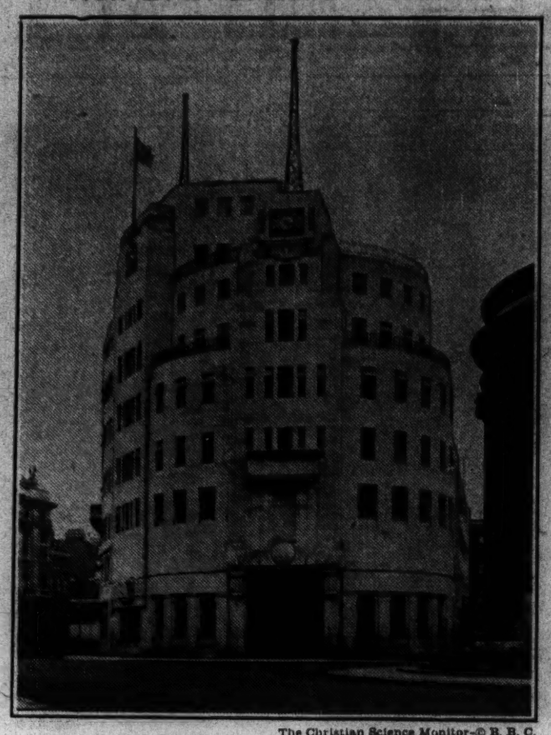

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England's "Broadcasting House," a Building-Within-a-Building, Especially Designed for Radiocasting and Containing Many Ingenious New Departures in Broadcasting Technique and Studio Design.

A Bow to Tax-Supported Radio

* * *

England's Remarkable New Broadcast Home Symbol of Non-Advertising Achievement

* * *

"NATION shall speak unto nation," is the motto of the British Broadcasting Corporation, whose "Broadcasting House," the new "radio city," as it were, of Great Britain, located on Portland Place, off of busy Regent Street in London, has just been opened. That motto rang out from an announcer's lips as Big Ben, in the tower of the House of Commons, struck 12 on the evening of Saturday, May 14, marking the end of the final program ever to be transmitted from the Savoy Hill studios of the BBC, headquarters of British radiocasting for the last nine years.

The next day the BBC was transmitting from "Broadcasting House," now considered the largest and most modern radiocasting studio building in the world, which, it is reported, has cost more than £1,000,000 to build. A far cry, indeed, from the first BBC program ever radiocast in Britain from a garden fête in Hampstead in July, 1922, at which listeners were treated to an entertainment of unconsidered trifles of the lighter type.

Looking down Regent Street, Broadcasting House stands out like the prow of a great concrete ship, a flat-iron shaped eight-story building with two basements—in fact, a building within a building. The inner tower contains 22 studios located one above another and is isolated from the outer shell both physically and acoustically. The outer group of offices contains among others the room of Sir John Reith, director-general of the BBC, wherein is a beautiful stained-glass window of St. Cecelia, the "patron saint of music," the gift of Dr. Bredow, head of the Reich Rundfunk Gesellschaft, the German radiocasting company. The window is set into the oak panel behind Sir John's chair and is artificially lighted from behind.

* * *

The studios range from a great concert hall which will accommodate 750 persons, as well as performers, down to the box which contains the "Interval Signal," a clock which ticks off the seconds, and which has been dubbed "The Ghost in Galoshes" by British listeners. It is, presumably, a brother to the "dinner chimes," which mark the program intervals of America's NBC.

According to the BBC, 3 per cent of its programs are dramatic and in Broadcasting House will come from a group of studios ranged around a common control room where the director will be able to combine the sound efforts of actors, music and effects though they be distributed in as many as from eight to ten studios. Adjoining the drama control room is the sound effects studio, which produces in mechanism sound effects many of which were makeshifts at Savoy Hill.

On order the director can call for "running water, the sound of oars, escaping steam, thunder, airplane drone, motorcar, motorcycle, trotting horse," and a score of other sounds.

Six gramophones located in another studio are ready to produce 1 per cent of BBC's programs from a library of thousands of records. When a conversation or song is supposed to be given in the open air a non-echo studio, lined with soundproof tile, allows the performer to stand a distance from the microphone to produce the effect. Another studio lacking this tile is used for producing echoes. BBC's "Radio Uncle," from Oxford, who now addresses children as his equals instead of "talking down" to them as formerly, speaks from the "Children's Hour" studio.

* * *

The BBC is quite proud of its "talks," which constitute 7 per cent of its programs. There are several studios which hold a single speaker and a special room where two speakers can debate comfortably before a fireside. Religious services are held in a chapel studio.

In one room is installed the Blattnerphone, which records all broadcasts on a magnetized steel tape for future use. The Blattnerphone has been found most useful for enabling artists to improve their technique.

High up on the eighth floor is the main control room with broad slanting windows like an artist's studio. Ranged under the windows are eight desks for rehearsals and six desks for actual broadcasting. Opposite are the banks of amplifiers which operate between the studios and the transmitters, and out upon the British regional networks. Associated with the amplifiers is "stand-by" gear and duplicate equipment in case of breakdown.

The inner studio tower is carpeted to deaden footfalls, and is artifically lighted by windows through which soft "sunlight" shines. Air conditioning equipment thermostatically controlled keeps the studios at a cool and workable temperature.

* * *

The farewell to Savoy Hill had begun last November when the BBC began to move piecemeal from there. For about 10 days previous to the official opening of the new building, British listeners had been aware of a new, finer and different quality in their programs. On Saturday, May 14, when the "Good-by to Savoy Hill" program went out on the air, listeners heard Norman Long sing the opening bars of the song with which he started the first vaudeville program. A few words were read of the first general news bulletin on Nov. 14, 1922. The Vicar of Whitechapel recalled the first radio religious service of Dec. 25, 1922. There was an impression of the first BBC opera relay from Covent Garden, a portion of "The Magic Flute." The whole was given with those interruptions and incidental breakdowns which marked the early days of broadcasting, and must have brought many a smile to the technical staff.

The concluding section of the program was a tour of the various studios at Savoy Hill during which the listeners heard the plugs disconnected that successively reduced each of these studios to silence, nevermore to be broken by BBC entertainers.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate west or southwest winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy, preceded by showers in the north portion; slightly warmer on east coast tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; warm on east coast.

Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight; slightly cooler tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy.

Rhode Island: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer Wednesday.

Atlantic coast, east of Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh south and southwest winds; weather partly overcast tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	68	74	Montreal	70	88
Bismarck ...	62	80	Nantucket ...	66	68
Boston	64	76	New Orleans.	82	92
Buffalo	74	88	New York ...	68	78
Calgary	50	72	Norfolk, Va..	70	80
Charleston ..	76	84	North Platte.	56	74
Chicago	68	82	Philadelphia.	68	78
Cincinnati ..	72	84	Phoenix,Ariz.	78	108
Denver	56	74	Pittsburgh ..	70	90
Eastport, Me.	52	56	Portland, Me.	60	74
Hatteras	70	78	Raleigh	72	80
Honolulu,T.H. ...		80	St. Louis ...	72	88
7p.m. June20	76		St. Paul	60	76
Helena,Mont.	54	76	Salt Lake City	60	78
Huron, S. D.	64	80	San Francisco	54	74
Jacksonville.	80	90	SantaFe,N.M.	54	84
Kansas City.	68	82	Seattle	58	70
Key West ...	82	88	Tampa	78	90
Los Angeles .	62	92	Washington.	72	74
Memphis	70	96	Wichita,Kan.	66	78
Miami, Fla. .	82	86	Williston,N.D.	60	78

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight saving time June 21.
B—Maximum June 20.

High Tides at Boston
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Tuesday 2:25 p. m., Wednesday 2:38 a. m.

Height of tides 8.9 feet, 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:53 p. m.

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CHURCH MUSIC IS DISCUSSED BY ORGANISTS

American Guild Members Hear Speakers on Various Phases of Topic

A generous representation of the 4200 members in the United States of the American Guild of Organists divided their time today in Boston, during the eleventh annual convention of the Guild, between participating in technical discussions of their profession and listening to informal programs given on several organs in the churches of the city.

This evening, at the Church of the Advent in Brimmer Street the convention service will take the form of a solemn evensong, the liturgical organ music to be accompanied by choirs from St. Paul's Cathedral and the Church of the Advent.

The changes that have affected church music in the last two or three decades were discussed by Mr. Howard D. McKinney, organist and director of music at Rutgers University. There are styles in church music, not only proceeding from denominational characteristics, and the rise of others were discussed in the paper. Mr. Gerald Foster Frazee of Wilmington, Mass., led the discussion.

Miss Daisy A. Swadkins, organist at Epworth M. E. Church in Cambridge, Mass., discussed "Music for the Rank and File," a subject which is naturally of the greatest interest to members of the Guild since it is well known that there is a pronounced element in nearly every parish which is distinctly opposed to the more elaborate liturgical music forms and inclines to a taste in music that can be "understood."

Fortunately, Miss Swadkins said, composers of music for the pipe organ have ably responded to the increasing demand for a simpler library of church music and it was upon some of their compositions that she drew for her illustrative material.

This afternoon the organists were listening to the instruments in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Massachusetts; Temple Mishkan Tefila near Franklin Park, and at the Holy Cross Cathedral in the South End of the city.

THREE ARE HONORED AT NORTHEASTERN

Three persons received honorary degrees from Northeastern University at its commencement exercises held last night at the Boston Opera House. Mr. Raymond G. Bressler, president of Rhode Island State College and Mr. John L. Richards, financier, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, while the degree of doctor of engineering was given to Mr. Charles R. Gow, Postmaster of the Boston district. The degrees were conferred by Dr. Frank P. Speare, president of the university.

The engineering school headed the list of graduates with 330 degrees, the law school, 138; school of business administration, 88; the evening school of business 18 and Lincoln Institute 20. The Rev. Russell H. Stafford, minister of the Old South Church, delivered the commencement address.

LIGHTLESS STREETS OPPOSED IN NEEDHAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEEDHAM, Mass., June 21 — Lightless streets in this town after 11 p. m. were discontinued last night when at a special meeting in the Town Hall more than 1000 citizens voted an appropriation of $4104 to light the streets at night between June 21 and Dec. 21.

For some time the lights have been extinguished at 11 p. m. in this town as an economy measure. The move caused much dissatisfaction. A move to reduce the candlepower of the lamps is under advisement. A committee of five was appointed to investigate the desirability of the proposal and report to the city clerk.

MUSIC CONSERVATORY HOLDS COMMENCEMENT

The school year at the New England Conservatory of Music will close today with commencement exercises and a concert in Jordan Hall this afternoon. The Rt. Rev. Henry K. Sherrill, Bishop of Massachusetts, will deliver the commencement address.

In addition to presentation of degrees to the graduating students, prizes in the Endicott competition and major scholarships will be awarded. Several students will be graduated with honors, with Miss Elizabeth Bryan Sturm leading the degree course group.

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Cambridge Organist Who Addresses Guild

The Christian Science Monitor—© Bachrach

MISS DAISY SWADKINS

portion of a new $1,500,000 internal loan be appropriated to defray election costs. The Nicaraguan government sets $104,000 as the amount it would contribute. The apparent intention of the Senate and House conferees in Washington to limit appropriations for marine supervision has convinced the department that increased sums will not be forthcoming.

Degrees Go to 704 At Yale University

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 21 (AP)—Yale University awarded 704 degrees to undergraduates of Yale College and the Sheffield Scientific School today at the annual commencement exercises. Dr. James R. Angell, president of Yale, presented 538 Bachelor of Arts and 166 Bachelor of Science degrees. At the same time commissions in the Officers Reserve Corps of the United States Army and the naval reserve were presented to graduates of the R. O. T. C.

Mr. Rufus Day Jr. of Cleveland received the Warren memorial high scholarship prize for highest rank in scholarship among candidates for the Bacheor of Arts degrees. The Russell Henry Chittenden prize of $100, awarded for highest scholarship among candidates for the Bachelor of Science degree, was given to Mr. Terrence A. Gilly of Bridgeport, Conn.

Mr. Edward Rotan 2d, of Houston, Texas, received the Chester Harding Plimpton prize, awarded "to the senior . . . who . . . fulfills the best qualities exemplified in the life of Chester Harding Plimpton," who was killed in the World War. Mr. Maynard Mack, of Oberlin, Ohio, received the Alpheus Henry Snow prize of $500 for having "done the most for Yale by inspiring . . . love for the best traditions of high scholarship," and Mr. William Henry Tucker, of Hartford, Conn., the Edward O. Lanphier memorial prize awarded for initiative and research in electrical engineering.

ELECTRICAL CONGRESS DELEGATES NAMED

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—The United States Government has accepted an invitation from the French Government to participate in the Fifth International Congress on Electricity, which will meet in Paris from Aug. 1 to 6 next. The following have been designated as delegates on the part of the United States:

Dr. Arthur Edwin Kennelly, chairman, Harvard University; Dr. Walter Guyton Cady, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; Dr. Roswell Clifton Gibbs, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Dr. Harold Pender, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and Dr. Elihu Thomson, General Electric Company, Lynn, Mass.

NICARAGUA ELECTION FUNDS RESTRICTED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 21—Marine forces to supervise the November presidential elections in Nicaragua may be reduced, Nicaragua reports its inability to meet the $500,000 estimated expenses.

The Department of State here recently suggested to Nicaragua that a

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Liquor Buyers Criticized In Drys' Pamphlet

"If the drinkers would stop their buying and give prohibition a chance, if the repealers would stop their agitation and give us all a rest, the evils that come with the use of alcohol would pass out with the bootlegger," a booklet just prepared for the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, says. "With no buyers, there would be no bootleggers, no drunkenness, no alcoholic insanity and no deaths from alcohol."

The booklet forcefully points out that the "wets" never compare liquor conditions today with the days of the saloon. The only true picture is obtained, it says, by comparing wet years with dry years. Comparisons between dry 1920 and later dry years are described as the "bait on the wet hook."

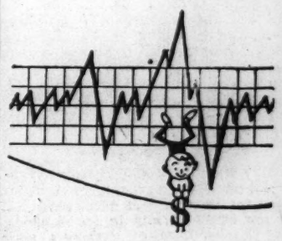
"Any increase in drink evils since 1920 is the result of the combined work of the allied wet repealers, bootleggers and buyers. The responsibility is theirs, no matter how loudly they may shout in order to direct attention elsewhere," the booklet further declares.

To find what prohibition would do if all would accept it in unselfish, brotherly good will, for the sake of all and the good of all, "picture our country freed from all the turmoil of these wet-dry disputes and from all the terrible human waste due to alcoholic drink," it continues. The pamphlet is being circulated through dry organizations all over the country.

BOSTON IMPORTS DECLINE

Imports for immediate consumption at the Port of Boston during the week ending June 18, were valued at $1,231,797 as compared with $1,377,061 the previous week, according to announcement today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs. Imports for warehouse were valued at $72,144, as compared with $195,137.

A Sale Price can't change the Style, the Tailoring or the Quality.



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110 were $70
612 were $65
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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

Art in Tractors and Turbines

By MARY JACOBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

DO YOU see drama in nuts and bolts? Art in gigantic tractors and turbines? Does the romance of mixing dough intrigue you? The fascination of photographing automobile parts and oil fields, railroad ties and bridges, buildings and steel mills?

To Margaret Bourke-White, internationally famous industrial photographer, these subjects are imbued with art. She is as thrilled by the spectacle of molten metal pouring from a furnace as most of us are by a Rembrandt.

Miss Bourke-White is tall and slim, with soft brown eyes and wavy brown hair. She's hardly the person one would expect to find lying in a puddle of water 1000 feet down a shaft, below the level of the earth, with camera propped precariously on a rock, to get a good action shot of a miner wielding his pick; or suspended from scaffolding, hundreds of feet in the air, to take a picture of the Empire State or the Chrysler Building.

"The hardest picture I ever shot was taken from the spire of the Chrysler Building," she told the writer, laughingly. "My hands almost froze, and the wind blew so furiously that it took three men to hold in place the legs of the tripod under my camera.

Mills, Factories and Farms

"Another difficult job, among the earliest of my professional assignments four years ago, was to photograph a steel mill, showing all the processes in the manufacture of this metal. No one had ever made an artistic set of views that 'lived' the story. I was eager to begin!

"It took me an entire winter to get 12 really good shots. I had to work before a furnace of such heat that blisters formed on the films. When I finished the job, I was as red as if I'd spent the season sunning myself at Palm Beach!"

But it was worth while. The series attracted a great deal of attention; orders came in a deluge. Since then, Miss Bourke-White has done paper mills and quarries, farms and factories.

"How did you happen to choose industrial photography as your occupation?" she was asked.

"It was quite by chance," she answered. "As a child, factories always fascinated me. When I grew up and entered Columbia University, I expected to become an artist. I had played around with a camera for years, so I enrolled for a course in photography. It was great fun.

"Later I transferred to Cornell University, determined to forget art and specialize in biology. Selling the views of the school grounds and laboratories I photographed proved a pleasant way of supporting myself through school. People liked my pictures; when I graduated I forgot about biology, and kept right on making pictures.

"Architects and banks were my first clients; before I knew it, industrial photography was my profession."

In Foreign Fields

Today her work is so well recognized that Fortune Magazine, of which she is associate editor, has sent her to Germany and other European countries to make good shots of industrial themes.

Miss Bourke-White recently returned from a 5000-mile tour of Russia, where she took 800 exposures of the mills, factory hands, quarries and experimental farms. She shot Dnieperstroy, the largest dam in the world; Magneto Gorsk, which when completed, will be the biggest steel mill ever built. These and several other of her pictures are reproduced in her book of Russian impressions, "Eyes on Russia."

"There is a tremendous field for my work in Russia; I intend to go back once a year," she said earnestly.

"What about opportunities in the United States," I countered. "Do you think other women stand a chance to succeed in industrial photography?"

"They have an almost unlimited field," came the prompt reply. "The profession is in its infancy; realistic and living photographs are becoming more and more popular for commercial and artistic purposes."

"What are the qualifications for this work?"

"You must be skillful at manipulating a camera," she said. "Take pictures of anything that interests you, to develop your technique. Try still-life shots first; then action shots. Strive constantly to get realistic effects: wood should look like wood; concrete have the texture of concrete. And keep a complete record of your experiments; it will serve as a textbook.

"Then the photographer must have patience; she must be willing to give herself plenty of time. The novice will undoubtedly lose money on her first jobs, till she gets just the effect she wants. Every job must be her best work, in order to increase her reputation. Fair pictures should be discarded. I've taken shots that I knew would serve; when I thought spending a few more days would give me a better group, I've taken as many as 100 additional shots, to get just what I wanted.

"Then the photographer must camera woman have tact and common sense and be able to make friends of people. Merely knowing photography isn't enough. She must have the coöperation of everyone from the president of the concern, to the foreman, to the workmen who help set up her apparatus, to the men who pose for the shots.

"The industrial photographer must be strong, not afraid of hard work and uncertain hours, and ready to work under unusual and even dangerous conditions. She may have to stand on a crane, a freight car, the top of a ladder, perhaps hang from a rafter, or lie in the snow, to get just the proper shot. It is all in the game."

Upper Left, courtesy "Fortune"; Upper Right, Courtesy Simon and Schuster; Lower, Courtesy Miss Bourke-White to The Christian Science Monitor.

Examples of the Art-Photography of Miss Margaret Bourke-White. Upper Left: In a Mine of the Hudson Coal Company. Upper Right: The Woman Who Wept for Joy, From "Eyes on Russia." Lower: Self-Portrait of Miss Bourke-White.

Following the Path of Interest

By ALBERTA WILLIAMS

III—The American Goes to Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

EUROPE is so full of places to see and things to do that it is difficult to give any general advice as to where one should go on a first trip. If time and money are limited, the traveler will simply have to choose those things which appeal especially to his interests and tastes and regretfully let the rest go until a second trip. Of course, there are certain cities and localities of such outstanding interest that one simply cannot pass them by. But what to see in the large cities and which of the less trodden paths to follow can be decided only by asking yourself just what it is you want from your first travel abroad.

Courtesy of German Tourist Information Office, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

In the Spreewald, Near Berlin, the Dress of the People Is as Picturesque as Their Houses, Which Are Still Built in the Style of Many Years Ago.

In England one must see London, and it seems almost unquestionable that Americans, with their English literature background, would not think of missing the Shakespeare country. In Scotland the Trossachs are almost imperative. In Germany it would be a mistake not to take enough time to make the acquaintance of that intensely interesting modern city, Berlin. And while in Berlin the short two-hour trip to the Spreewald, where one sees charming peasant people in picturesque native costume, should not be overlooked. The Rhine trip is an experience no tourist should deny himself. Switzerland is all so beautiful that any part of it will delight the tourist. In Italy, whatever other cities you visit, do take enough time to get your share of Rome and don't miss the Italian lakes. In France by all means see the Château country and stay long enough in Paris to feel that you can take some of it home with you. And while you're in Paris avail yourself of the short motorbus trips out to Chartres, Chantilly, Fontainebleau, and Versailles. These directions are only the bare fundamentals of a first trip to Europe; they are the framework on which the traveler should build the structure that will suit his own tastes.

English and European railroad coaches are divided into compartments which one enters from a side corridor and in which upholstered seats face each other. Most Americans find it acceptable to travel third class in England and second class on the Continent.

European trains do not have as lavish washroom facilities as American trains. An American will immediately notice that most Europeans divest themselves of hats and coats when traveling, but do not remove their gloves. For the sake of cleanliness this is a practical example to follow.

Dining car facilities in Europe are good and slightly less expensive than in America. Both table d'hôte and à la carte meals are served, although most people prefer the table d'hôte service. The European diners have two sittings and before time for the meal, tickets for the sittings will be given out in the coaches.

Pullman accommodations are comfortable, but not particularly cheap and, on a first trip to Europe, it seems a mistake to miss any scenery through traveling at night.

In Europe when a traveler enters your compartment greetings are exchanged, and when he departs you bid each other good-by. Perhaps no conversation takes place during the journey but the exchanges of greetings and farewells are customary politeness. In Holland this custom is carried even further; one greets the trolley and bus conductors.

Baggage porters meet the trains in all cities of any size. Windows in compartments are lowered and baggage is lifted out through the windows to the waiting porters. European porters have an ability for attaching so much baggage to themselves that they remind one of the Christmas tree on which no evergreen is visible. But astonishingly they keep it all straight and get you and your own baggage located in a taxi. The usual tip for a baggage porter is the equivalent of about 10 cents or slightly less for each piece.

Rooms with private baths in European hotels are very expensive and are not usually engaged by Americans touring on moderate budgets. The hotel bathrooms may be relied upon to be quite clean, and the routine required for their use somehow increases one's self-esteem so much that it is almost a privilege to have a room without bath. One orders one's bath; it is rather an event—the maid draws the water, summons you when the tub is filled, fetches clean towels and, altogether, gives the matter an air of ceremony and aplomb never possible to achieve if one's bath can go completely unnoticed! And, by the way, the bath will be put on your hotel bill, but it doesn't cost much, usually about the equivalent of 25 cents or so.

Another fine thing about European hotels is that you have only to place your shoes in the corridor outside your room door at night and they are returned next morning cleaned and shined. European hotels do not supply soap to their guests, so you should have soap convenient in your traveling case.

Some hotels charge a service charge of 10 per cent. In Germany, this figure may be as much as 12 or 15 per cent. In case this percentage is added to the bill it is not necessary to tip the servants, unless you have asked for some special service, in which case it is advisable to give small gratuities. In many restaurants the service charge is added to the bill and tipping is not necessary.

In general tip about the same amount that you do at home—10 per cent of the bill. There are cases in which one would not think of tipping at home and in which it is expected that one tip in Europe. Notable among these examples is the tip to the usher in the theater. Give her the equivalent of 5 or 10 cents. In beauty parlors tip a little more than 10 per cent, for the employees in beauty shops receive little or no salaries and, even with the tip, you will find your bill small compared with what you are accustomed to paying at home for the same amount of work.

European policemen are polite and efficient. In the localities most frequented by tourists in the larger cities you will find that the majority of the police stationed there speak enough English to direct an American intelligently.

[Parts I and II of this series of three articles were published June 7 and 14, respectively.]

A Bon Voyage Party

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A "BON VOYAGE PARTY" is a delightful farewell in honor of a friend about to start on an extended trip. Such an entertainment can be arranged either by a group or by an individual, depending upon circumstances. For instance, if the one going abroad is active in local club life, belongs to a certain reading circle, or, perhaps, is a teacher, it is appropriate to have the bon voyage party sponsored by the group most directly interested in the welfare of the prospective traveler. On the other hand, if the guest to be so honored has no special affiliations, any friend may arrange such a farewell party, inviting those likely to be particularly interested in the traveler and her itinerary.

An afternoon reception is perhaps the best choice of entertainment where all the guests are women; otherwise the affair should be in the evening. In any event, informal buffet refreshments are the most appropriate, food being served at small tables from an attractively set and efficiently arranged supply table. Decorations should suggest the nature of the entertainment as much as possible. Travel posters are effective for this purpose and an obliging tourist agency will probably furnish several of these, for transient use, at least. European ones can often be purchased from the New York offices of European railways. The subjects of these posters should be carefully chosen to include the countries the traveler is to visit and gay looking advertising booklets, featuring high spots of interest in the different cities can be laid here and there. These will be found to do much in the way of promoting conversation and general interest.

Entertainment

If the "guest of honor" is a person who would enjoy making a short informal talk, giving a general idea of her itinerary and mentioning points of particular interest to her, this will be a sufficient program of entertainment as it will lead to an animated account of personal experiences on similar trips and a diverting comparison of adventures in traveling. If such a talk by the guest of honor does not appear feasible, an interesting travel game will be appropriate to the occasion.

One of the simplest of travel games is conducted after the fashion of a spelling match, one person asking the questions and deciding on the correctness of the answers, while the others represent the class. Questions are put in regular rotation and the second incorrect answer puts the contestant out of the game. The one who succeeds in answering every question correctly is rewarded with some trifling souvenir. Another form of the game is for the leader to mention a city—the response being an outstanding point of interest there located. It is well to have games of this type center around the countries and cities to be visited by the guest of honor, as this will be found to concentrate the interest on her trip. Questions should not be so involved as to prove embarrassing to those participating in the game.

Decorations

One of the most effective centerpieces for a buffet table at such a party is a good sized mirror representing water on which stands a flag-bedecked toy ship. The frame of the mirror can be concealed with flowers or fruit. Toy suitcases, half open, are appropriate containers for hard candies and salted nuts. The favor section of a department store will offer a wide choice of suitable decorations which might not otherwise be thought of by the one taking charge of this detail of the party. Refreshments should be informal but so attractively garnished for this particular occasion as to make the "bon voyage" feature an unmistakable one.

The student council of the National Woman's Party is sponsoring an equal rights essay contest. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, president of the organization, has offered substantial rewards for the two best essays written on any phase or phases of the proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The contest is open to all college and university women, undergraduates and those carrying full-time courses in 1932 or 1933. Women students in accredited normal schools are also eligible.

Essays may be submitted at any time up to the night of Feb. 1, 1933. Essays bearing the post mark of that date will be accepted. A notable list of judges will pass on the work. Each applicant will be furnished with a uniform set of selections from research material dealing with the status of women. Further details may be procured by addressing Miss Margaret F. Luers, National Woman's Party, Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C.

There is scarcely an agency, independent or a part of one of the 10 departments of the Federal Government of the United States, which has not had changes in organization during the past two years. These include the creation of new positions, often of assistants, the coördination of activities of the various divisions or sections, occasionally the consolidation of two divisions, and numerous minor shifts natural in any organiaztion. Most of these are the result of administrative action, but the more important changes necessitating legal authority have been made by Congress. A summary of all such changes has been compiled by the National League of Women Voters and may be procured for five cents by addressing the League at 532 Seventeenth Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

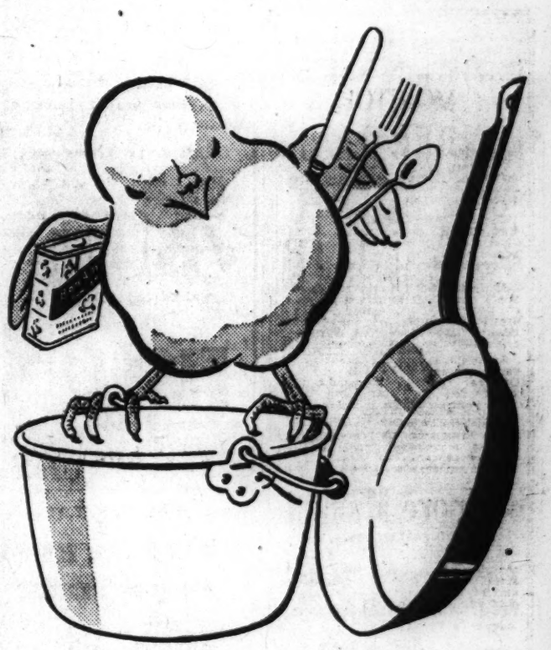
A Leader—A Contest—A Pamphlet

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE election of Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole as president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs is a matter of interest to women everywhere. It constitutes her as a leader, and in many cases spokesman, for a very large group of organized women. Newspapers and other periodicals all over the world have carried the news of this election and have told of Mrs. Poole's splendid fitness for the position which she now fills. To the writer of this column there is a delicate thread of memory running through the tapestry of public applause and approval. She remembers an afternoon spent with Mrs. Poole in her small second floor apartment in Brockton, Mass. She thinks happily of the hominess of the rooms; of the piano which is always open and often used, for Mrs. Poole is a trained musician; of the washing which this club leader had done the previous day, and the ironing which was waiting for her to do that evening.

Our conversation that afternoon was on subjects as varied as the many facets of interest which Mrs. Poole's thought embraces. From Mediterranean countries to South America, from Holland to Alaska, we journeyed in imagination, and from each port Mrs. Poole chose the most vital, most timely and important topics to discuss. But we did not spend all of the time in talking of faraway lands and international affairs as seen through the eyes of a world traveler. Home, and its tender meaning, its tremendous importance and paramount contribution in establishing world peace, formed the basis of much of our conversation. When Mrs. Poole remarked, a bit wistfully, that, since there was now no one in her home to miss her when she was away or to long for her return, she was endeavoring to fill her life by contributing to the happiness and efficiency of women, through their organized activities, it was evident that she had weighed values and was indeed a wise leader. Congratulations to the General Federation and great success to Mrs. Poole.



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THE HOME FORUM

On "the Peace of Europe"

ONE of the chief pleasures in re-reading old books is the constant discovery of the kinship of thought in all ages. Men and women of good will and intelligence have always held much the same view of human relations. There an ephemeral kind of politics which can possess little interest when the circumstances have changed; but there is also a more enduring kind of politics which keeps its importance when many of the conditions have been modified. In the seventeenth century, William Penn, who, by letters patent from the Crown, received the province lying on the west side of the River Delaware, which was in his honor named Pennsylvania, and who founded the city of Philadelphia, and who drew up laws based on liberty of conscience, likewise wrote an essay on "The Present and Future Peace of Europe by the Establishment of an European Diet, Parliament, or Estates." In twenty pages the Anglo-American Quaker set out a project which, in all essentials, is the project advocated by such men of our generation as Aristide Briand.

From time to time, I like to read these pages. They are not political except in the highest sense. They might have been written today. It is true that he refers to Princes where we would refer to governments. But, with slight alterations, the essay is as applicable to European (and world) affairs in the twentieth century as it was in the seventeenth.

He is moved when he considers the effects of the war "in Hungary, Germany, Flanders, Ireland, and at sea"; and he calls on prudent men to remember the vast charges incurred. "What can we desire better than peace," he asks, "but the grace to use it? Peace preserves our possessions; we are in no danger of invasions: our trade is free and safe, and we rise and lie down without anxiety. The rich bring out their hoards and employ the poor manufacturers; buildings and diverse projections for profit and pleasure go on: it excites industry, which brings wealth, and that gives the means of charity and hospitality, not the lowest ornaments of a kingdom or commonwealth." But war, or even an uncertain peace, "seizes all these comforts at once and stops the civil channel of society."

The means of peace, he lays down, is justice. "This is better seen and understood at home; for that which prevents a civil war in a nation is that which may prevent it abroad, viz. justice; and we see, where that is notably obstructed, war is kindled between the magistrates and people in particular kingdoms and states." The aggressors seldom obtain what they seek; or perform, if they prevail, what they promised. Justice, which is the means of peace at home, is also the means of peace between nations, and for it men should strive.

He argues, then, that justice, and therefore peace, comes from right governments. "Government is the prevention or cure of disorder, and the means of justice, as that is of peace; for this cause they have sessions, terms, assizes and parliaments to overrule men's passions and resentments; that they may not be judges in their own cause nor punishers of their own wrongs." And, if this reasoning is accepted, then it follows that not only citizens but nations should establish government. William Penn, in the most modern sense of the word, is an internationalist.

I should like to quote the salient passage in this memorable piece of writing, but in doing so I will substitute the word State for the word Prince. "Now if the sovereign states of Europe would, for the same reason that engaged men first into society, viz., love of peace and order, agree to meet by their state deputies in a general Diet, Estates, or Parliament, and there establish rules of justice for sovereign States to observe one to another; and thus to meet yearly, or once in two or three years at farthest, or as they shall see cause, and to be styled the Sovereign or Imperial Diet, Parliament, or States of Europe; before which sovereign assembly should be brought all differences depending between one Sovereign State and another that cannot be made up by private embassies before the sessions begin; and that if any of the sovereignties that constitute these Imperial States shall refuse to submit their claims or pretensions to them, or to abide or perform the judgments thereof, and seek their remedy by arms, or delay their compliance beyond the time prefixed in their resolutions, all the other sovereignties, united as one strength, shall compel the submission and performance of the sentence, with damages to the suffering party, and charges to the sovereignties that obliged their submission. To be sure, Europe would quietly obtain the so much desired and needed peace to her harassed inhabitants; no sovereignty in Europe having the power and therefore cannot show the will to dispute the conclusion; and, consequently, peace would be procured and continued in Europe."

There are, he says, "but three things upon which peace is broken—to keep, to recover, or to add." To keep what is one's right from the invasion of an enemy is purely defensive. To recover by force that which was lost is offensive. Thirdly, there is the altogether unpardonable motive of increasing dominion. In a confederation the third motive would disappear; and the second motive would carry the State which had a grievance before the sovereign court; and consequently the first motive could never operate. Does not all this remind us of the World Court, the League of Nations, the Kellogg Pact, as well as of the narrower scheme, which nevertheless has its value, of the United States of Europe?

The idea of William Penn, doubtless being worked out today, though not quite in the simple concentrated form in which he expounded it. It is being worked out in a more diffused, not to say confused, and complicated manner. Perhaps the new conditions are responsible for such departure as may be observed from the plain concrete proposal of the man of the seventeenth century. But, however this may be, the idea is found valid not only on the purely European plane but on the world plane, and is indeed being worked out. Worked out hesitatingly, haltingly, half-heartedly, it may be said; but, all the same, worked out.

The problems are different, but the underlying problem remains unchanged. That underlying problem is: What is right? He enumerates the various titles to territory. One of them is, he admits, questionable. It is the right acquired by conquest. "It has indeed obtained a place among the roll of titles, but it was engrossed and recorded by the point of the sword. What cannot be controlled or resisted must be submitted to, but all the world knows the date of the length of such empires, and that they expire with the power of the possessor to defend them. And yet there is a little allowed to conquest too, when it has the sanction of articles of peace to confirm it: though that hath not always extinguished the fire, but it lies, like embers and ashes, ready to kindle so soon as there is fit matter prepared for it. Nevertheless when conquest has been confirmed by a treaty and conclusion of peace, I must confess it is an adopted title; and if not so genuine and natural, yet being engrafted, it is fed by that which is the security of better titles, consent." From what time shall titles take their beginnings? Or how far back may we look to confirm or dispute them? Would one not imagine that William Penn was writing of the present-day European dispute—the sanctity or revisibility of treaties? And would one not imagine that he is giving advice to present-day nations when he remarks: "Something everybody must be willing to give or quit, that he may keep the rest, and by this establishment be forever free of the necessity of losing more."

He even expresses his opinion as to whether Turkey and Russia—the Moscovites—should be taken into this Parliament—and his opinion is favorable These two countries, it will be remarked, stand outside—with a third great Republic—the League of Nations, though they all have entered the Disarmament Conference. William Penn is, in fact, ready to compel all the nations to come in: "I should think it extremely necessary that every sovereignty should be present under great penalties, and that none leave the session without leave till all be finished; and that neutralities in debates should by no means be endured: for any such latitude will quickly open a way to unfair proceedings, and be followed by a train both of seen and unseen inconveniences." Has this, too, not an immediate application?

Dealing with the objections that may be advanced against the design, he reminds the richest and strongest sovereignties that they are not stronger than all the rest, and therefore cannot afford to stand outside. But would not such coöperation tend to disband armies, and if the need arose would there not be a lack of soldiery? He replies that it is not to be thought that any nation will keep up a great army when once the scheme is adopted, and so hazard the safety of the rest. If a country were to raise or maintain a formidable body of troops, the general Parliament would call on it forthwith to reform or reduce them lest it should surprise a neighbor. That is precisely the task of Geneva today. Finally, he refutes the objection that countries would have to surrender their sovereignty. Countries are sovereign at home, and they would remain sovereign at home. But they are not sovereign abroad; none of them has now any sovereignty over another; and therefore this talk of sovereignty is beside the mark.

As for the benefits of peace, they are manifold. It preserves human life, it averts sorrow and suffering, it sustains the reputation of Christianity, it saves money that could be employed in public services, it brings a condition of ease and security, it begets and increases friendship between states. William Penn is an advocate of the "new diplomacy" in that he declares: "It were a great motive to the tranquillity of the world that (rulers) could freely converse face to face, and personally and reciprocally give and receive marks of civility and kindness. A hospitality that leaves these impressions behind it will hardly let ordinary matters prevail to mistake or quarrel one another."

I read—and indeed have written—many editorial articles on the subjects which invited William Penn; but none of them, though written yesterday, is more up to date than the twenty pages of "An Essay Towards the Present and Future Peace of Europe."

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

The Pilgrims Search for a Landing

But to omit other things that I may be brief, after long beating at sea they came to that land which is named Cape Cod, which being reached and certainly known, they were not a little joyful. After some deliberation among themselves and with the master of the ship, they tacked about and resolved to steer southward, the wind and weather being fair, to find some place about Hudson River for their habitation. But after they had sailed the course about half a day they fell among dangerous shoals and roaring breakers, and were so far entangled therewith that they thought themselves in great danger, and the wind dying away, they decided to turn towards the Cape again. The next day they got into the harbor, where they rode in safety. Being thus arrived in a good harbor, and brought safely to land, they fell upon their knees and blessed the God of heaven who had brought them over the vast and furious ocean, and delivered them from all the perils and miseries thereof, again to set their feet on the firm and stable earth, their proper element.

Having thus passed the vast ocean, and a sea of troubles before, in their preparation, they had now no friends to welcome them, nor inns to entertain or refresh their weather-beaten bodies, no houses or, much less, towns to repair to, to seek for succor. It was winter, too, and they who know the winters of the country know them to be sharp and violent, subject to furious storms, dangerous for travel from place to place, much more for searching an unknown coast. Besides, what could they see but a hideous and desolate wilderness, full of wild beasts and wild men? If they looked behind them, there was the mighty ocean which they had passed, and which was now a barrier and gulf to separate them from all the civilized world.

If it be said they had a ship to succor them, it is true; but what did they hear daily from the master and company?—that with their shallop they should, with speed, seek out a place, at some near distance, where they would be; for the season was such that he would not stir from thence till a safe harbor was discovered into which he might go without danger. Furthermore, the victuals were being consumed, but he must and would keep sufficient for themselves and their return. What could now sustain them but the Spirit of God and His grace? May not the children of these fathers rightly say: "Our fathers were Englishmen who came over this great ocean, and were ready to perish in this wilderness, but they cried unto the Lord and He heard their voice, and looked on their adversity"? — GOVERNOR BRADFORD, in "History of Plymouth Plantation."

By Permission of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, Philadelphia, to The Christian Science Monitor

Courtly Life: A Tapestry Woven in Touraine, France, in 1490

THE most beautiful of all tapestries were produced in the last half of the fifteenth and first half of the sixteenth centuries. Design and color were the predominating characteristics and these did not interfere with the texture merit, so important in this art. As realism entered more and more into painting, the designers and weavers of tapestry strove to introduce this quality into their work and the beauty and the texture of tapestries was impaired. Even those executed from cartoons by such artists as Raphael are considered less desirable than the earlier ones. The greatest painters have accepted commissions to design these pictures in fabric.

Although the looms have operated continuously since their inauguration, a new stimulus was brought to this art by the late William Morris who, after mastering the mechanism of the craft, set up looms in his own home and worked at them assiduously. Much of the designing he executed himself; but, when it came to the human figure, he called on such men as Burne-Jones and Walter Crane to collaborate with him. They repudiated a too insistent realism and, reviving the spirit of design, they invested contemporary tapestries with the beauty and charm of the earlier ones.

Not until 1895 were tapestries produced in America. Then William Baumgarten erected looms in New York, importing French artisans to do the dyeing and weaving and to instruct Americans.

The tapestry of the illustration is similar to a series in the Cluny Museum in Paris, which possesses the best collection in existence. It was woven in Touraine in 1490. The drawing of the figures reminds one of Italian Primitives, but it lacks feeling. Aside from its interest as an illustration of life in the fifteenth century, there is a lovely play of design over the whole surface. The verdure or mille fleurs background is particularly enchanting, as the character of each flower and bird is portrayed with the utmost care. The color is exquisite. On a blue ground, neither dull nor bright, are woven all the other colors of the spectrum, so that the effect is both rich and surpassingly beautiful.

The Highland Stream

There is a stream (I name not its name, lest inquisitive tourist
Hunt it, and make it a lion, and get it at last into guide-books),
Springing far off from a loch unexplored in the folds of great mountains,
Falling two miles through rowan and stunted alder, enveloped
Then for four more in a forest of pine, where broad and ample
Spreads, to convey it, the glen with heathery slopes on both sides:
Broad and fair the stream, with occasional falls and narrows;
But, where the glen of its course approaches the vale of the river,
Met and blocked by a huge interposing mass of granite,
Scarce by a channel deep-cut, raging up, and raging onward;
Forces its flood through a passage so narrow a lady would step it.
There, across the great rocky wharves, a wooden bridge goes,
Carrying a path to the forest; below, three hundred yards, say,
Lower in level some twenty-five feet, through flats of shingle,
Stepping-stones and a cart-track cross in the open valley.
But in the interval here the boiling pent-up water
Frees itself by a final descent, attaining a basin,
Ten feet wide and eighteen long, with whiteness and fury
Occupied partly, but mostly pellucid, pure, a mirror;
Beautiful there for the colour derived from green rocks under;
Beautiful, most of all, where beads of foam uprising
Mingle their clouds of white with the delicate hue of the stillness,
Cliff over cliff for its sides, with rowan and pendent birch boughs,
Here it lies, unthought of above at the bridge and pathway,
Still more enclosed from below by wood and rocky projection.
You are shut in, left alone with yourself and perfection of water,
Hid on all sides left alone with yourself and the goddess of bathing.
Here, the pride of the plunger, you stride the fall and clear it;
Here, the delight of the bather, you roll in beaded sparklings,
Here into pure green depth drop down from lofty ledges.

—From "The Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich," by ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH.

Problem of Evil Solved

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE mystery of evil and its operations has been the problem of the ages. Many sincere thinkers have sought the solution to the problem of human suffering, but no material human theory has ever given a satisfactory answer as to the origin of evil or its ultimate destruction.

Yet the correct solution was brought to mankind nearly two thousand years ago by the great Wayshower, Christ Jesus. Of evil he said, "When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it." Now, truth destroys a lie; and so Jesus pointed out the remedy for all evil, the method of healing for every woe, in the words, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." It was his understanding of the omnipotence and omnipresence of God, good, which enabled Jesus to destroy evil, sin, sickness, and death, and finally to come forth from the tomb, thus proving his teachings to be correct.

The early Christians carried on this healing work. Gradually, however, ritualism and dogma took the place of practical demonstration, and thus the full and precious import of the great Master's teaching was obscured. And for centuries the only way of escape from evil was not clearly understood.

Jesus, however, foretold the coming of a future and further revelation of Truth. When speaking of this to his disciples, he said, "But when the Comforter is come, whom I will send unto you from the Father, even the Spirit of truth, which proceedeth from the Father, he shall testify of me." These words contain a prophecy which has been fulfilled through Christian Science, as revealed to this age by its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy. Here, indeed, in this great light, do mortals behold the Comforter, and find the solution to the problem of evil.

Christian Science, starting from the basis of perfect God and perfect man, is in complete accord with the teachings of Jesus, and shows clearly that neither God nor the real spiritual man, made in God's image and likeness, can be associated with so-called evil. On page 465 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy defines God as "incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." These seven synonyms present the allness, the wholeness, the completeness of Deity. Since God is Mind, infinite good, all good must be included in divine Mind, which can have neither equal nor opposite. The suppositious opposite of good—all evil—falsely claiming to be mind, was pronounced by Jesus as a "liar"; by Paul, as the "carnal mind"; and by Mrs. Eddy as "mortal mind." On page 114 of Science and Health we read, "As Mind is immortal, the phrase *mortal mind* implies something untrue and therefore unreal; and as the phrase is used in teaching Christian Science, it is meant to designate that which has no real existence."

In order, however, that the nothingness of evil may be practically demonstrated, individual human thought must be not only kind and compassionate, but scientifically correct in the spiritual understanding of God's allness, and in the specific application of the truth to the destruction of the "liar," mortal mind, in every phase of evil which it seems to present. This correct thinking enthrones God in individual consciousness and destroys the erroneous thinking of the carnal or mortal mind, with all its seeming effects, including sin, sickness, want, and woe.

This regenerative process is the way of salvation through which mortals begin to express the divine nature, and through which they awake to their true spiritual being in God's image and likeness, and put on immortality.

In the article "Pond and Purpose," included in her book "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy depicts in the following illuminating words the practical results of spiritually regenerated thinking in the life of the individual (p. 204): "By purifying human thought, this state of mind permeates with increased harmony all the minutiæ of human affairs. It brings with it wonderful foresight, wisdom, and power; it unselfs the mortal purpose, gives steadiness to resolve, and success to endeavor."

Spiritual understanding is expressed in righteous living, through which evil ultimately will be eliminated entirely from human experience, and its nothingness proved. In conformity with the prophecy of Jesus, Christian Science, as "the Spirit of truth," shows us how this work is to be accomplished. In this way Christian Science is healing all manner of disease and destroying sin, sorrow, poverty, discouragement, and disappointment. Many business men and women also are experiencing prosperity as they realize that there is no evil power to obstruct the good success of upright dealing and honest labor, and as the mesmerism of fear and depression, so called, is destroyed.

Through the teachings of Christian Science, a healing influence is permeating the thoughts of the world, bringing nearer and ever nearer the happy day of spiritual realization and fulfillment when, in the words of the Revelator, "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Rendezvous

Some poems are like little elves
That whisper in a shy sweet way;
But when I turn to talk with them
Or stay my steps to walk with them,
They disappear while promising
To meet me on some future day.

They are the gray enchanting sprites
That common folk have never caught;
Once, when they led me on a chase,
A woodland thrush sang through a lace
Of budded boughs. I stopped, entranced,
And missed the rendezvous I sought.

JESSIE NEAL HUMES

Le Problème du Mal résolu

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AU COURS des âges, le mystère du mal et de ses effets a toujours été un problème. Bien des penseurs sincères ont cherché à résoudre le problème de la souffrance humaine, mais aucune théorie matérielle n'a jamais donné de réponse satisfaisante touchant l'origine du mal ou sa destruction finale.

Cependant cette solution correcte fut apportée au genre humain il y a près de deux mille ans par Jésus-Christ, le grand Conducteur, qui dit au sujet du mal: "Quand il profère le mensonge, il parle de son propre fonds, parce qu'il est menteur et le père du mensonge." Or un mensonge est détruit par la vérité; et Jésus indiqua le remède à tous les maux, la méthode qui guérit toutes les afflictions, lorsqu'il déclara: "Vous connaîtrez la vérité et la vérité vous affranchira." C'était sa compréhension de l'omnipotence et de l'omniprésence de Dieu, le bien, qui mit Jésus à même de détruire le mal, le péché, la maladie et la mort, et finalement de sortir du tombeau, prouvant ainsi que ses enseignements étaient corrects.

Les premiers chrétiens poursuivirent cette œuvre de guérison. Mais le ritualisme et les dogmes prirent graduellement la place de la démonstration pratique, et dès lors la pleine portée, la précieuse signification des enseignements du Maître fut obscurcie. Et pendant des siècles la seule manière d'échapper au mal ne fut pas clairement comprise.

Jésus cependant prédit une révélation future et plus complète de la Vérité, au sujet de laquelle il dit à ses disciples: "Quand sera venu le Consolateur que je vous enverrai de la part du Père, l'Esprit de vérité qui procède du Père, c'est lui qui rendra témoignage de moi." La prophétie que contiennent ces paroles a trouvé son accomplissement dans la Science Chrétienne, révélée à notre époque par Mary Baker Eddy, qui en est la Découvreuse et la Fondatrice. Ici, en vérité, les mortels voient le Consolateur, et trouvent dans cette grande lumière la solution au problème du mal.

La Science Chrétienne prend comme base Dieu parfait et l'homme parfait; elle s'accorde complètement avec les enseignements de Jésus, et montre clairement que ni Dieu, ni l'homme réel, spirituel, créé à l'image et à la ressemblance de Dieu, ne peuvent être associés au prétendu mal. A la page 465 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy donne cette définition de Dieu: "L'Entendement, l'Esprit, l'Ame, le Principe, la Vie, la Vérité, l'Amour, incorporels, divins, suprêmes, infinis." Ces sept synonymes indiquent la totalité, l'intégralité et la perfection de la Divinité. Puisque Dieu est l'Entendement, le bien infini, tout bien doit être compris dans l'Entendement divin, qui ne peut avoir d'égal ou de contraire. Jésus déclara que le contraire hypothétique du bien—le mal de toute sorte—qui prétend à tort être entendement, est un "menteur"; Paul l'appela "entendement charnel" (Romains 8:7, version anglaise), et Mrs. Eddy "entendement mortel." Nous lisons à la page 114 de *Science et Santé*: "Puisque l'Entendement est immortel, la locution *entendement mortel* implique quelque chose de faux et partant d'irréel; et telle qu'elle est employée dans l'enseignement de la Science Chrétienne, elle sert à désigner ce qui n'a pas une existence réelle."

Toutefois, pour pouvoir démontrer dans la pratique le néant du mal, la pensée humaine individuelle doit être non seulement bienveillante et compatissante, mais scientifiquement correcte; il faut comprendre spirituellement la totalité de Dieu, et appliquer spécifiquement la vérité pour détruire le "menteur," l'entendement mortel, dans toutes les phases mauvaises qu'il semble présenter. Ce penser correct donne à Dieu la première place dans la conscience individuelle, et détruit les pensées erronées de l'entendement charnel ou mortel, avec tous leurs effets apparents, y compris le péché, la maladie, le dénuement et les afflictions.

Cette régénération graduelle est la voie du salut permettant aux mortels d'exprimer toujours mieux la nature divine, de s'éveiller à leur véritable être spirituel qui est l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu, et de revêtir l'immortalité.

On trouve dans *Miscellaneous Writings* un article intitulé "Pond and Purpose," où Mrs. Eddy dépeint en termes lumineux les résultats pratiques produits dans la vie de l'individu par une pensée spirituellement régénérée. Elle dit (p. 204): "En purifiant la pensée humaine, cet état mental fait pénétrer dans tous les détails des affaires humaines une harmonie croissante. Il procure une prévoyance, une sagesse et une puissance merveilleuses; il détruit l'égoïsme des plans mortels qui deviennent désintéressés; il donne aux résolutions la fermeté, et couronne les efforts de succès."

La compréhension spirituelle s'exprime par une vie conforme à la justice; et cette manière de vivre éliminera finalement tout ce qui est mauvais dans l'existence humaine, et prouvera le néant du mal. Conformément à la prophétie de Jésus, la Science Chrétienne, qui est "l'Esprit de vérité," nous montre comment cette œuvre doit s'accomplir. C'est ainsi que la Science Chrétienne guérit toutes sortes de maladies et détruit le péché, le chagrin, la pauvreté, le découragement et les déceptions. En outre, dans le domaine des affaires, bien des personnes connaissent la prospérité dans la mesure où elles réalisent qu'aucune puissance mauvaise ne peut faire obstacle au succès des procédés intègres et du travail honnête, et quand le mesmérisme de la crainte et d'une prétendue dépression est détruit.

Grâce aux enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, une influence bienfaisante transforme graduellement les pensées humaines et les guérit, annonçant ainsi l'heureux jour de la réalisation et de l'accomplissement spirituels, où, selon les paroles du Révélateur, "Dieu ... essuiera toute larme de leurs yeux; la mort ne sera plus et il n'y aura plus ni deuil, ni cri, ni souffrance; car les premières choses auront disparu."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Ever-Changing Days

So strong was the young beauty of the year, it might have seemed at its height were it not that each day it grew stronger. The new day excelled the one that was past, only to be outshone by the next. Day after day the sun poured out a great light and heat and joy over the earth and the delicately clouded sky. The south wind flowed in a river straight from the sun itself, and divided the fresh leaves with never-ceasing noise of amorous and joyful motion. So mighty was the sun that the miles of pale new foliage shimmered mistily like snow, yet each leaf was cool and moist with youth. . . . One after another the pools, the river, and rivulets, the windows, or glass roofs of the vale, caught the sun and sparkling as if Vega and Gemma and Arcturus and Sirius and Aldebaran and Algol had fallen among the meadows and woods. — EDWARD THOMAS, in "Light and Twilight."

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

GOLDEN BEARS WIN VARSITY

California Captures Four-Mile Race in Great Poughkeepsie Regatta

INTERCOLLEGIATE R. A. VICTORS
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1929—Columbia	22m. 58s.
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†Two miles at Ithaca, N. Y.

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1926—Washington	15m. 40⅕s.
1927—Washington	15m. 12⅗s.
1928—U. S. Naval Academy	14m. 18s.
1929—Cornell	15m. 21⅗s.
1930—Cornell	16m. 39s.
1931—Syracuse	14m. 29⅗s.
1932—Syracuse	15m. 41s.

Three-mile race since 1925.

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1897—Cornell	9m. 21⅕s.
1898—Cornell	10m. 57⅗s.
1899—Cornell	9m. 55s.
1900—Wisconsin	9m. 45⅗s.
1901—Pennsylvania	10m. 20⅕s.
1902—Cornell	9m. 39⅕s.
1903—Cornell	9m. 18s.
1904—Syracuse	10m. 1s.
1905—Cornell	9m. 35⅖s.
1906—Syracuse	9m. 51⅗s.
1907—Wisconsin	9m. 58s.
1908—Cornell	9m. 29⅗s.
1909—Cornell	9m. 11⅗s.
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1914—Cornell	10m. 26s.
1915—Syracuse	9m. 29⅗s.
1916—Cornell	11m. 5⅗s.
1920—Cornell	10m. 45⅘s.
1921—Cornell	10m. 32s.
1922—Syracuse	9m. 20⅕s.
1923—Cornell	9m. 27⅘s.
1924—Pennsylvania	10m. 22⅗s.
1925—Syracuse	9m. 59s.
1926—Columbia	11m. 28⅗s.
1927—U. S. Naval Academy	9m. 45s.
1928—U. S. Naval Academy	9m. 42s.
1929—Syracuse	10m. 23⅗s.
1930—Syracuse	11m. 18⅕s.
1931—Washington	9m. 49⅘s.
1932—Syracuse	10m. 59s.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 21—A really great crew from the Pacific coast, possibly the greatest that that section has ever furnished, made its eastern appearance yesterday, when the annual Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta was staged on the Hudson River, with eight varsity crews fighting out the big four-mile race. The eight of the University of California, making a strong bid for selection as the United States representative in the Olympic regatta, literally ran away from such formidable aggregations as Cornell, the United States Naval Academy and Syracuse, as well as its own neighbor—Washington.

Outside of the varsity race the crews of Syracuse dominated the regatta, though here also the crews brought across the continent by Carroll "Ky" Ebright were good contenders. Syracuse defeated the Californians in the junior varsity three-mile race only after a hard struggle which furnished the best competition of the day, while the Golden Bear freshmen, one of the heaviest crews ever seen on the river, started off like a whirlwind, but were unable to maintain the pace after the first mile, and faded away in the later stages of the race, when Syracuse first and later Navy and Cornell made their bids.

Cornell, previously announced as one of the best squads brought down from Ithaca since the days of "Pop" Courtney, failed utterly to come up to its reputation in the first two races, but a belated challenge to the Californians in the varsity race, after the latter had led by three and four lengths over most of the four miles, brought the New York Staters within two lengths of them at the finish.

Conditions Are Ideal

Ideal conditions for the regatta, in sharp contrast to recent years, existed all the way through, so that none of the crews participating had any reason to blame the weather or anything else but their own performances. The Hudson was smooth, with only a slight breeze, and the new arrangement by which the crews were brought close together in the middle of the river, so that all passed under the central span of the bridge, worked well as far as the rowing was concerned, though the spectators on the observation train were hard put to distinguish the crews at the start, they were so close together and so far off from the shores.

The crews were also prompt, being on the starting line in every event at or before the scheduled time, and though California delayed the start of the varsity race for some 5 minutes, before it became properly adjusted to its stake boat, this was merely a fair desire to get an even break for the battle.

At the start of the first race, the two-mile event for freshmen, the big Californians jumped out in front, having the inside lane and opened out a lead of almost a length in the first half-mile. But Syracuse and the Navy plebes, distanced at the start, soon got under way in pursuit, and, as the crews approached the bridge at the end of the first mile, Syracuuse and California were practically on even terms, with Navy two lengths behind. As they passed between the arches, the Orange oarsmen stuck the nose of their shell ahead, and the balance of the race found the Golden Bears dropping back steadily, ultimately landing in fourth place, more than a quarter of a minute behind the leaders. The Midshipmen were second, more than a length behind Syracuse, with Cornell third, nipping the Californians in the final quarter-mile. Pennsylvania, Columbia, and Technology brought up the rear in that order.

Syracuse and California fought out the junior varsity race all the way, and but for a slightly superior sprint which the Orange developed when the Californians finally made their bid, the race might have gone the other way. The Orange made a runaway at the start, just as the Californians had done in the freshmen race, but California never allowed too much of a gap to exist, and though Syracuse managed to lead by close to a length several times, there was never open water between the Syracuse stern and the California prow, and several times this was reduced to a couple of yards' margin. But though the Californians were only three yards behind at the 2¾-miles mark, the New Yorkers had the edge in the final test and ended the struggle a full half length in the lead.

Navy Is Third

Navy, rowing a consistently good race in pursuit of the flying leaders, but never quite able to make up the margin, was third, a couple of lengths behind, with Cornell, Columbia with its lightweights hopelessly overwhelmed by the longer distance, and Technology following in order.

In both of these races the time as rowed against the tide and wind was slow, the freshmen winners requiring 10m. 59 4-5s., while the Jayvees completed their three miles in 15m. 41s.

Julian W. Curtiss, the referee, got the varsity eight crews off to a perfect start, with the river at slack water and as smooth as a pond, less than five minutes after the scheduled time. Syracuse and California, on the inner lanes, immediately dashed out ahead as if to make the struggle another joint affair; but this time the Golden Bears were not disposed to allow any such tactics, and before the first quarter mile was passed were clear in the lead. But far out on the river another shell began to come out of the crowd in vigorous style, and the Columbia varsity launched a bid for the lead that took it into second place before the crews reached their boathouse at the mile mark. But California was soon well in the lead, and before another half mile had passed was open water ahead of the crowd, with its fellow westerner, Washington, now creeping ahead into second place. Both Syracuse and Columbia were now fading away; but Cornell took up the pursuit, to capture second place from Washington during the crucial third mile. When they passed the old bridge, three lengths of open water between the first two boats told the tale. Still the Ithacans persisted, and though the open water was never made up, only 10 seconds, or approximately two lengths, separated the boats at the finish. Washington was another two lengths behind, with Navy, which had gradually worked its way ahead after a poor start, fourth. Syracuse, Columbia, Pennsylvania and the third crew of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to finish last during the day, distanced by even the referees' boat, brought up the rear. Nineteen minutes and 55 seconds was the time of the winner. The summary:

INTERCOLLEGIATE ROWING ASSOCIATION ANNUAL REGATTA

Freshman Eight-Oared Two-Mile Race for the Steward's Cup

	Min.	Sec.
1—Syracuse University	10	59
2—U. S. Naval Academy	11	05 4-5
3—Cornell University	11	16 3-5
4—University of California	11	17 1-5
5—University of Pennsylvania	11	24 3-5
6—Columbia University	11	25 1-5
7—Mass. Inst. of Technology	11	31 3-5

Junior Varsity Eight-Oared Three-Mile Race for the Kennedy Challenge Trophy

	Min.	Sec.
1—Syracuse University	15	41
2—University of California	15	45 1-5
3—U. S. Naval Academy	15	59
4—Cornell University	16	13 4-5
5—Columbia University	16	40 1-5
6—Mass. Inst. of Technology	16	49 2-5

University Eight-Oared Shells—Four-Mile Race for the Varsity Challenge Cup

	Min.	Sec.
1—University of California	19	55
2—Cornell University	20	05
3—University of Washington	20	14 1-5
4—U. S. Naval Academy	20	19 4-5
5—Syracuse University	20	24 2-5
6—Columbia University	20	33 2-5
7—University of Pennsylvania	20	40 1-5
8—Mass. Inst. of Technology	21	12 3-5

IOWA AWARDS 43 MAJOR SPORT 'I'S'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa, June 21—The awards of 22 major letters in track and field sports and 13 in baseball were announced by the University of Iowa board of control of athletics here Monday.

Three major letters in tennis and five in golf were also announced. Five minor letters and 79 freshman numerals were given.

The baseball "I" men are: G. L. Baker '34, J. E. Christiansen '34, Frank Drager Jr. '34, W. Y. Hein '32, J. R. Ingraham '33, J. D. Kenny '32, J. R. Laws '33, G. W. Prange '32, William Ricke '32, M. B. Riegert '33, J. H. Schultehenrich '34, F. H. Stempel '33, and C. G. Schmidt '33.

Track letter men are: R. E. Adamson '33, D. T. Barker '34, J. M. Cadwallader '32, L. A. Campisi '34, Robert Cornog '33, Sidney Dean '34, E. C. Handorf '32, C. T. Hoskinson '33, C. C. Hutton '33, Miles Jackson '34, H. R. Klewin '32, E. C. Gunderson '32, G. E. Lagerquist '32, T. W. Moore '34, W. G. Nugnis '34, J. R. Okerlin '34, G. J. Saling '32, O. M. Sansen '32, R. E. Story '32, L. A. Thurston '32, E. G. Trott '32, and W. J. Youngerman '32.

Tennis: J. O. Beckner '32, R. R. Reddig '33, and W. H. Theiss '32.

Golf: C. M. Beck '33, R. C. Loufek '33, J. P. Ottesen '32, J. T. Schlanger '33, and Charles Van Epps '34.

HARVARD COACH PLEASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RED TOP, Conn., June 21—Harvard's varsity eight paddled to the three-mile mark here last night and, following considerable coaching and instruction from Coach Whiteside, returned to the float. The Harvard mentor seemed well pleased with his oarsmen and expressed satisfaction with the improvement in the crew. Coach Haines, however, is working hard with the Crimson freshmen, who have not responded here.

TWO CREWS ELECT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 21 (AP)—Andrew J. Haire of Brooklyn, bow oar in the Cornell junior varsity crew, was yesterday elected commodore of the "Big Red" navy for 1932. He succeeds the veteran Peter J. (Baldy) McManus, who rowed his last race with the Cornell varsity. Massachusetts Institute of Techlonolgy elected Philip S. Cooke, varsity stroke, as next year's captain.

VINES WINS IN SECOND ROUND

U. S. Champion Requires Four Sets in Wimbledon Match

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 21 (AP)—Francis X. Shields of the United States Davis Cup squad, with only one day's practice, today won his opening match in the English tennis championships, defeating Pierre Grandguillot of Egypt 6—1, 6—3, 6—3.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., another of the American Davis Cup team, had to go five hard sets to defeat G. E. Tuckett, unranked English player, in the second round 6—3, 4—6, 6—1, 3—6, 6—2.

John W. Van Ryn, Allison's doubles partner, had easier sailing with C. H. Kingsley, well-known English player, triumphing 6—3, 7—5, 2—6, 8—6.

In meeting and defeating Kingsley, Great Britain's fifth ranking player, Van Ryn carried through the hardest task yet presented the American players. He played impressively and showed improvement in his singles play over previous appearances at Wimbledon.

Although the Welshman, Tuckett, carried Allison to five sets, the Texan gave the impression of having the match always under control and merely prolonging the match for practice.

Jean Borotra, who was almost eliminated in the first round yesterday by Andre Merlin, young French player, came back to win from C. N. O. Ritchie 6—4, 6—1, 3—6, 6—1 in the second round.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States singles champion, won his second match of the tournament but was carried to four sets before he managed to eliminate H. S. Burrows of England, 6—1, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.

Vines made almost as many errors as in his first match yesterday; but Burrows was unable to take advantage of the tall American's many mistakes. With his English opponent leading 5—1 in the third set, Vines made an effort to rally, but was unable to keep the ball within the court.

Sidney B. Wood joined the American advance, winning his second-round match with I. H. Wheatcroft of England 6—3, 5—7, 6—1, 6—3.

A record first-day crowd of 12,000 did not see a major upset yesterday as Wood, the defending champion, Gregory S. Mangin and two French stars, Henri Cochet and Jean Borotra, joined Vines in the second round.

Wood, who won the title last year by default from his fellow countryman, Shields, experienced little difficulty in eliminating A. M. Wedd, Cheshire champion, 6—2, 6—2, 8—6. Mangin, the United States indoor titleholder, had a much easier task, turning back L. Hecht of England with the loss of only four games. The score was 6—1, 6—0, 6—3.

Cochet, strong favorite to win the title, had a lively brush with P. H. Partridge of England before winning, 7—5, 6—3, 6—2. Borotra was hard pushed, being carried to five sets before he managed to defeat his young countryman, André Merlin, 0—6, 6—1, 1—6, 6—4, 6—2. Merlin won the first set in the record time of seven minutes.

The New Zealand star, E. D. Andrews, eliminated one of France's veterans, Jacques Brugnon, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	42	17	.712
Philadelphia	36	26	.581
Washington	34	27	.557
Detroit	32	26	.552
Cleveland	34	28	.548
St. Louis	30	30	.500
Chicago	20	38	.345
Boston	11	47	.190

RESULTS JUNE 20

New York 3, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia 18, Chicago 11.
Washington 3, Cleveland 2.
Detroit 6, Boston 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	33	25	.569
Boston	32	27	.542
Pittsburgh	27	26	.509
Brooklyn	30	31	.492
Philadelphia	31	32	.492
St. Louis	27	29	.482
New York	26	28	.481
Cincinnati	29	37	.439

RESULTS JUNE 20

Boston 3, Cincinnati 2 (11 innings).
Philadelphia 7, Chicago 5.
Brooklyn 2, Pittsburgh 1.
Other clubs not scheduled.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	37	26	.587
Columbus	38	27	.585
Indianapolis	35	28	.556
Milwaukee	31	28	.525
Kansas City	31	33	.484
Toledo	30	33	.476
Louisville	25	33	.431
St. Paul	20	39	.339

RESULTS JUNE 20

Kansas City 5, Louisville 4.
Toledo 4, St. Louis 3.
Indianapolis 4, Milwaukee 0.
Minneapolis at Columbus (postponed).

LEHIGH ELECTS FOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BETHLEHEM, Penna.—Four captains of Lehigh University sports have been elected for 1933. In tennis William H. Charles Jr. '33 of Riverside, Ill., is the choice of the letter men. Soccer men voted Franklin A. Kolyer '33 of Summit, N. J., into office. Charles A. Fuller Jr. '34 of Mount Vernon, N. Y., heads the track and field team, while Charles F. Halsted Jr. '33 of Somerville, N. J., succeeds Allen T. Ware '32 of Glassboro, N. J., as baseball captain.

KOENECKE TO JERSEY CITY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 21—Leonard Koenecke, big outfielder whom the New York Giants purchased from the Indianapolis club of the American Association late last year, has been released on option to Jersey City in the International League it was announced yesterday by James Tierney, secretary of the Giants. Joe Moore, also an outfielder, has been recalled in his place.

COAL OUTPUT INCREASES

Production of soft coal during the week ended June 11, including lignite and coal coked at the mines, is estimated at 3,975,000 tons, according to United States Bureau of Mines. This is an increase over the output of the preceding week, which was interrupted by the Memorial Day holiday. Compared with full-time week of May 28 there was a decline of 275,000 tons, or 6½ per cent. Production in similar week in 1931 amounted to 5,674,000 net tons.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CARLOADINGS

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20—Cars loaded on Pacific lines of Southern Pacific system for June 18 week were 18,115, compared with 25,752 a year before, off 29.6 per cent; for 14 days of June, 35,637, compared with 51,447, off 30.8 per cent.

Parker Winner In Two Matches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVER FOREST, Ill., June 21—Second-round contests were won by three seeded stars in the first day of the annual championship tournament of the Western Lawn Tennis Association here. Playing on the clay courts of the River Forest Tennis Club, S. M. Coggeshall of Des Moines, drawing a first-round bye, defeated John Silverman of Chicago, 6—1, 6—1.

Frank Parker of Milwaukee won two matches within an hour's time, first eliminating E. D. Tieman of Hammond, Ind., 6—0, 6—0, and then another Hammond entry, R. N. Becker by the same count. Parker, the 1931 boys' national champion, had just come from Cincinnati where he lost in a five-set final match Sunday to G. M. Lott Jr., Chicago's outstanding player, and second in national ranking.

In the other second-round match Edward Lejeck '34, University of Illinois, Big Ten collegiate champion, defeated Herman Reis, Chicago, 6—0, 6—2. Most of the seeded players, including Lott, will appear for the first time today. The women's singles start today. Leo Lunn, in charge of the tourney, stated the entry and the attendance is the largest seen in a western meet in many years. Some 108 entries were received. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

W. E. Parkshill, Chicago defeated Max Davidson, Chicago, 6—2, 6—3.
Herman Reis, Chicago, defeated Alfred Finlay, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.
Joseph Masek, Chicago, defeated Fred La Pell, Chicago, 6—1, 6—3.
John Shostrom, Chicago, defeated Eugene Kluzinski, Chicago, by default.
J. F. Baumann, Chicago, defeated R. A. Eugen, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.
Frank Parker, Milwaukee, defeated E. D. Tieman, Hammond, Ind., 6—0, 6—0.
R. M. Becker, Hammond, Ind., defeated Leo Boldenweisk, Chicago, by default.
G. J. O'Connell, Chicago, defeated C. W. Allen, Chicago, 7—5, 6—3.
Roland Bloomstrand, Chicago, defeated Edward Shoaff, Chicago, by default.
J. W. Parker, Chicago, defeated Ayres Wolcott, Chicago, 6—3, 6—4.
George Conway, Chicago, defeated Milton Andrews, Chicago, 6—2, 7—5.
Paul Mullenberg, Chicago, defeated Weller Kimball, Chicago, 5—7, 6—3, 6—0.
W. H. Byrum, Kalamazoo, Mich., defeated A. A. Stagg Jr., Chicago, 6—2, 6—2.
Edward Lejeck, Chicago, defeated Robert Denham Jr., Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.
Milton Ruehl, Milwaukee, defeated W. R. Gallond, Chicago, 8—6, 6—4.
Albert Winston, Chicago, defeated Myron Alexander, Chicago, 6—4, 6—1.
W. F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated P. W. Schneider, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2.
Edward Bralin, Rockford, Ill., defeated D. R. Paul, Chicago, by default.
W. E. Harnisch, Chicago, defeated Ralph Westcott, Chicago, 3—6, 6—1, 6—0.
Lester Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated E. J. Hammer, Chicago, 6—0, 6—4.
Richard Steelman, Chicago, defeated W. P. Cagney Jr., Chicago, by default.
Norman Bickel, Chicago, defeated Ralph Crossen, Chicago, 6—3, 6—2.
A. B. Bickett, Chicago, defeated L. C. Maser, Chicago, 6—0, 6—2.
Robert Christie, Chicago, defeated Horton Mallinson, Chicago, 6—4, 6—3.
Paul Stagg, Chicago, defeated W. H. Abbott, Oak Park, Ill., 6—1, 6—2.

MEN'S SINGLES—Second Round

H. M. Coggeshall, Des Moines, defeated John Silverman, Chicago, 6—1, 6—1.
Frank Parker, Milwaukee, defeated R. M. Becker, Hammond, 6—0, 6—0.
Edward Lejeck, Chicago, defeated Herman Reis, Chicago, 6—0, 6—2.

College Tennis Starts at Merion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Pa., June 21—The biggest event in college tennis, which has furnished many stars to the game, got under way under ideal circumstances on the grass courts of the Merion Cricket Club, yesterday, when the forty-ninth annual national intercollegiate championship started with the singles.

With colleges from all over the country represented by their picked players, the survivors of even the earlier rounds are immediately regarded as potential international material at least, with the semifinalists almost certainly among the first of the nation.

Keith Gledhill of Stanford University, last year's winner, and Clifford S. Sutter of Tulane University are naturally the favorites, but such stars as Jack Tidball, Southern California, Bryan Grant Jr., University of North Carolina, David N. Jones, Columbia, and Donald M. Frame, Harvard, are also possibilities for Davis Cup selection.

All of these progressed through the first and second rounds yesterday, several with the aid of byes, and the real battles between the surviving 32 today are likely to furnish real high-class tennis. Grant, the diminutive Atlantan, was the star performer yesterday, when he eliminated Edward H. Sutter, younger brother and doubles partner of Clifford S. Sutter, in the first round, 6—2, 6—2, and then went on to eliminate C. F. Heath of Princeton, 6—1, 6—1. The summary:

INTERCOLLEGIATE LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

—First Round

Joseph M. Case, Pennsylvania, defeated John M. Barnaby, Harvard, 6—3, 6—2.
William E. Bascom, Yale, defeated Lenoir C. Wright, North Carolina, 6—0, 6—0.
Clifford S. Sutter, Tulane, defeated Leonard Hartman, Columbia, 6—0, 6—2.
Donald M. Frame, Harvard, defeated Benjamin F. Kready Jr., Franklin and Marshall, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1.
Bryan Grant, North Carolina, defeated Edward H. Sutter, Tulane, 6—2, 6—2.
Allan W. Swayze, New York, defeated Harold W. Smith, Dartmouth, 6—1, 6—8, 6—4.
William C. Thompson, Harvard, defeated Ridgely Baker, Johns Hopkins, 7—5, 6—2.
David N. Jones, Columbia, defeated William Smyth, Yale, 6—4, 6—2.

Second Round

Bryan Grant, North Carolina, defeated C. F. Heath, Princeton, 6—1, 6—1.
William C. Thompson, Harvard, defeated Charles W. Britzius, Minnesota, 2—6, 7—5, 6—4.
Sterling Williams, Texas, defeated Clark Andrews, Yale, 5—7, 6—2, 6—3.
Jack Delara, Southern California, defeated Robert P. Hastings, Yale, 6—4, 6—3.
Donald M. Frame, Harvard, defeated Donald Hawley, New York, 6—4, 6—4.
H. J. Lynch, Princeton, defeated Manual Suares, Villanova, 6—2, 6—1.
Henry M. Holden Jr., Rice Institute, defeated S. Ellsworth Davenport, Harvard, 7—5, 6—3.
William E. Bascom, Yale, defeated J. B. Davis, Williams, 6—0, 6—1.
L. W. Tiers, Princeton, defeated John Sykes, Villanova, 6—1, 6—3.
Carl H. Schweikhardt, Columbia, defeated Charles M. Greene, Pennsylvania, 6—4, 6—3.
Keith Gledhill, Stanford, defeated Robert Jacobs, Dickinson, 6—0, 6—0.

PHILLIES RELEASE BRESSLER

PHILADELPHIA, June 21 (AP) — Rube Bressler, veteran outfielder, was given his unconditional release by the Phillies yesterday and Cliff Heathcote, another veteran, who was released recently by the Cincinnati Reds, was signed in his place.

COLLEGE GIRLS START TOURNEY

Misses Miller, Marlowe, Sachs and Chase, All Seeded, Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., June 21—The fourth annual girls' intercollegiate grass-court tennis championship singles got under way today at the Longwood Cricket Club with a field of 33 players, representing 15 colleges in different parts of the country.

All four seeded players, drawing first-round byes, advanced to the third round. Miss Charlotte Lahring Miller of New York University, formerly of Stanford University in California, top seeded, advanced with the loss of two games at the hands of Miss Mary Louise Carpenter of Vassar Colege, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 6—2, 6—0. Miss Miller was runnerup to Miss Mary Greef of the University of Southern California last year. Miss Greef is not defending this year, as she is no longer in the collegiate field.

The second seeded player, Miss Helen Marlowe, University of Southern California junior, took Miss Ruth Besson of Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., into camp without the loss of a game.

Miss Marjorie L. Sachs of Simmons College, formerly of Radcliffe College, finalist in 1929 and 1930, and third seeded player this year, dropped a game in each set of her match with Miss Rosamond Robert of Bryn Mawr (Penna.) College, while the fourth seeded player, Miss Dorrance H. Chase of Simmons College, defeated Miss Katherine Howell of Mount Holyoke, 6—0, 6—0.

Another California student, Miss Betty Turner of the University of California, had a close match with Miss Marianne M. Richards of Vassar, winning at 6—4, 6—4.

Miss Jane P. Crary, Smith College, Northampton, Mass., Miss Margaret Lancaster, Florida College for Women, Miss Catherine Boyden, Vassar, Miss Margaret Haskell, Bryn Mawr, and Miss Edwina Campbell of Vassar were among the other winners in the second round today.

INTERCOLLEGIATE GIRLS' TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

Second Round

Miss Charlotte L. Miller, New York University, defeated Miss Mary Louise Carpenter, Vassar College, 6—2, 6—0.
Miss Jane P. Crary, Smith College, defeated Miss Ruth Palmer, Mount Holyoke College, 9—7, 6—1.
Miss Margaret Lancaster, Florida College for Women, defeated Miss Marian Cannon, Radcliffe College, 6—4, 6—2.
Miss Dorrance H. Chase, Simmons College, defeated Miss Katherine Howell, Mount Holyoke College, 6—0, 6—0.
Miss Catherine Boyden, Vassar College, defeated Miss Mary E. D. Cootes, Smith College, 6—1, 6—4.
Miss Helen Marlowe, University of Southern California, defeated Miss Ruth Besson, Smith College, 6—0, 6—0.
Miss Margaret Haskell, Bryn Mawr College, defeated Miss Priscilla Boyt, Mount Holyoke College, 6—0, 6—0.
Miss Marjorie L. Sachs, Simmons College, defeated Miss Rosamond Robert, Bryn Mawr College, 6—1, 6—1.
Miss Edwina Campbell, Vassar College, defeated Miss Jeanne Stanley, Smith College, 6—1, 6—4.
Miss Betty Turner, University of California, defeated Miss Marianne M. Richards, Vassar College, 6—4, 6—4.

DARTMOUTH ELECTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., June 21—Thomas Maskilieson '33 was elected captain of the Dartmouth College baseball team at a meeting of the letter men. He has played both third base and shortstop this year and, after vowing that he could pitch a scrub team to victory over the varsity, which he did, Coach Tesreau used him the full distance against Amherst last Saturday. He will probably be converted into a regular pitcher next year. His home is in Quincy, Mass.

UNION ELECTS CO-CAPTAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, N. Y., June 21—Harold J. Ackley '33 of Johnstown and Frederick W. Dill Jr. '33 of Schenectady, have been elected co-captains of the Union College baseball team for next year. Ackley is a pitcher and Dill an outfielder. This is the first time co-captains have ever been elected at Union.

PRINCETON ELECTS PURNELL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 21—J. Stanley Purnell '33 of Baltimore has been elected captain of the Princeton varsity baseball team for next year. He has been a substitute catcher and outfielder on the nine for the past two years and has also been a member of the varsity football squad for two seasons.

YORKSHIRE CLIMBS UP TO SECOND PLACE

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 21—Four decisive victories in the last fortnight have carried Yorkshire triumphantly from thirteenth to second place in the English county cricket standing and have given southern fans something rather serious to think about.

The latest of the champions' consecutive wins occurred yesterday at Lord's Ground here involving Middlesex's first defeat this season. The home team batted first for 152, whereof E. H. Hendon was responsible for 50, J. W. Hearne 28, Sims and F. J. Durston 23 apiece, and Yorkshire replied with 254, thanks largely to a century by Wilfred Barber, 44 by Frank Dennis, 24 by W. E. Harbord and 25 not out by G. C. Macauley.

Middlesex's second venture was less productive than the first and terminated at 134, leaving the northerners in need of only 33 runs for victory. These were obtained without the loss of any wickets. Young W. E. Bowes, who has been bowling in splendid form these days, accounted for 11 Middlesex batsmen at the total cost of 105 runs.

VIRGINIA SHIPMENT OF TREES TO INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Three hundred and forty-seven thousand, nine hundred and twelve trees have been shipped from the Virginia forest tree nursery during the spring planting season of this year, according to Mr. R. S. Maddox, assistant forester.

This number represents an increase of 17 per cent over the entire 1931 distribution, and shows a marked growth in the demand for tree planting stock. The loblolly, Virginia's fastest growing pine, took the lead in popularity.

MISS BOWES WINS TENNIS TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Miss Cecilia Bowes of Cynwyd, Penna., won the Philadelphia and district girls' tennis championship by defeating Miss Mary Mattson of Germantown, recently 7—5, 0—6, 6—1. Miss Mattson held the title for the last two years.

Greentree And Shelburne Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., June 21—The first of the series of high-goal polo matches of the Meadowbrook Club, for the third Westbury Cups, played on a flat basis, got under way yesterday after more than a week's delay, due to rain and damp fields, which made good play impossible. Thomas Hitchcock Jr. and his Greentree four, with the Whitney brothers also included, furnished the surprise when he swamped the Aiken Knights, headed by G. H. "Pete" Bostwick, with the Iglehart brothers as his chief assistants, by a score of 13 to 5, leading all the way.

Two other famous internationalists of the past—J. Watson Webb and R. E. Strawbridge Jr., were also responsible for the victory of the Shelburne four over the Texas team, 11 to 5. This game was close in the earlier part of the play, but the more experienced team ran away in the second half. The summary:

	GREENTREE	AIKEN KNIGHTS
No. 1	R. H. Lehman	P. B. Iglehart
2	C. V. Whitney	G. H. Bostwick
3	T. Hitchcock Jr.	S. B. Iglehart
Back	J. H. Whitney	J. R. Pell Jr.

Score—Greentree 13, Aiken Knights 5. Goals—C. V. Whitney 7, Hitchcock 4, Lehman 2 for Greentree; Bostwick 2, P. B. Iglehart 2, Fell for Aiken. Referee—Lieut. G. W. Read Jr. Time—Eight 7½-minute chukkers.

	SHELBURNE	TEXAS
No. 1	Cecil Smith	Bradley Martin Jr.
2	L. K. Firestone	H. W. Shaffer
3	J. W. Webb	T. Q. Preece
Back	R. E. Strawbridge Jr.	Gerald Balding

Score—Shelburne 11, Texas 5. Goals—Smith 4, Strawbridge 3, Firestone 2, Webb 2 for Shelburne; Balding 3, Shaffer, Preece for Texas. Referee—Lieut. C. N. McFarland. Time—Eight 7½-minute chukkers.

YALE EASING UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 21—With the hard work all done the Yale crews paddled to calm waters here yesterday, and worked on starts, sprints, and individual instruction. Little more than conditioning is contemplated for the Eli excepting where individual faults develop for correction. David Knott, the father of Capt. James Knott '32, visited camp and viewed the workout along with Stephen Y. Hord, captain of the Eli 1921 crew which defeated Harvard.

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POE CUP TO YECKLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 21—William H. Yeckley '32, captain of last year's varsity football team, has been awarded the John Prentiss Poe Cup by the Princeton University athletic authorities. The Frederick M. Kafer Cup has been awarded to Amos Eno '32 and the Leroy Gifford Kellogg Cup to John D. Neel '35. Asa S. Bushnell '21 has been reëlected secretary of the Princeton Athletic Association Board of Control for 1932-33; but no successor has as yet been named to Dr. Charles W. Kennedy '03 who retires as chairman this year.

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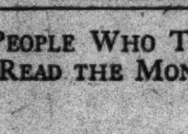
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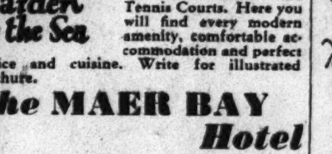

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Berengaria	July	7
Aquitania	July	16
Berengaria	"	23
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Lancastria	July	2
Samaria	"	15
Samaria	Aug.	12

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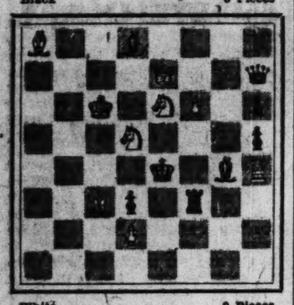
Chess

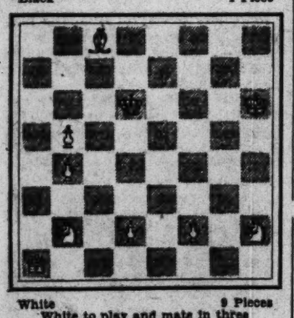
By Frederick P. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1419
By A. Ellerman
Black 8 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
First prize, II Problema, second tourney

PROBLEM NO. 1420
By M. L. O'Malley, St. Paul, Minn.
Black 1 Piece



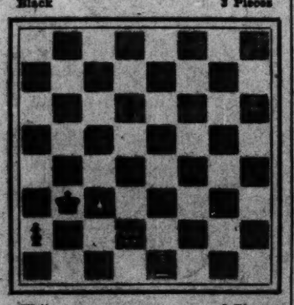
White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1417. Kt-R6
No. 1418. 1. Q-Kt5 P-Q7
2. Q-B
1. ——— P-Kt3
2. Q-Kt3
1. ——— threat
2. QxBP

End-Game No. 100. White wins: 1 B-Kt4, P-Q8; 2 Kt-B6, QxB; 3 B-B3ch, PxB; 4 Kt-Q4 and mates next move.

END-GAME NO. 101
By H. R. Bigelow
Black 3 Pieces



White 3 Pieces
White to play and win

NOTES

The project of holding the prospective match between Isaac Kashdan and Frank J. Marshall for the chess championship of the United States in Chicago at the Medical Arrangements at Niagara postponed to 1934

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White Mts., Kearsarge, N. H.
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White Mountains, New Hampshire
Fireproof by Automatic Sprinklers
18-Hole Golf Course—6500 Yards
All Sports. Restricted Clientele.
OPENS JUNE 25
HOWARD V. DALTON, Mgr.

Fair during the period immediately preceding the Chicago meeting of the congress of F. I. D. E., if such congress is held, is to be given favorable consideration, and the president of the National Chess Federation is instructed to obtain and present the concrete proposals of the interested parties.

GAMES

This game was played in the playoff for the championship of Pennsylvania, in the tournament beginning Feb. 22, 1932, between H. V. Hesse of Bethlehem and Sidney T. Sharp, president of the Mercantile Library Chess Association, many times champion of the Franklin Chess Club and eight times previously champion of Pennsylvania. Hesse had beaten Sharp earlier in their individual game. Now, then, Kashdan played these two, among 58 others, simultaneously at Allentown Friday, May 13. Hesse was the only one to beat Kashdan, and Sharp lost to him. All of which proves not a thing except it is the latest evidence of Kashdan's prowess and a very interesting chess game. The notes are by the author of a recent chess book.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Sharp White	Hesse Black	Sharp White	Hesse Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	27 P-QB4 (f)	R-Q3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	28 P-B5	B-R3
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	29 Q-B4ch	K-B
4 Kt-B3	P-B3	30 P-Q6	PxP
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	31 RxQP	Q-KB3
6 P-K3	B-K2	32 QR-Q	R-K
7 B-Q3	PxP	33 Q-Kt4	KR-K3
8 BxBP	Kt-Q4	34 P-B6ch	Q-K2
9 BxB	QxB	35 RxPch	K-Kt
10 Kt-K4(a)	KKt-B3	36 QxKtP	QxQ
11 Kt-B3	Castles	37 PxQ	KR-K1
12 Castles	P-Kt4(b)	38 R-Kt	R-Kt
13 R-K(c)	P-Kt4	39 KR-Kt5	K-B2
14 Kt-Q2	Kt-Kt3	40 P-R5	P-QR3
15 B-Kt3	B-B4	41 R-Kt8	R-K3
16 B-B3	B-Kt3(d)	42 K-B	RxR
17 P-QR4	QKt-Q4	43 RxR	K-K3
18 Kt-B4	KtxKt	44 K-K3	K-Q3
19 PxKt(e)	Kt-Q4	45 K-Q2	K-B3
20 Q-Q3	B-B4	46 K-B3	RxP
21 B-Q(f)	BxB	47 RxRch	KxR
22 KRxB	P-KB4	48 K-Q4	K-B3
23 Kt-K3	Kt-B3(g)	49 KxP	K-Kt4
24 Q-K3	Kt-Q2	50 K-Q5	KxP
25 RxKt	QxKt	51 P-K4	Resigns(j)
26 QR-Kt	R-B3(h)		

NOTES BY B. F. WINKELMAN

(a) Introduced by Dr. Alekhine, world's champion.
(b) Necessary to liberate Black's queen side.
(c) As played by Michell of London against Sharp in last year's cable match.
(d) Much valuable time is lost with this bishop, which later is simply traded off.
(e) White now has a queen side superiority and Black must seek compensation in an attack against the white king.
(f) Played with a fine understanding of the position. White eliminates the pieces most serviceable for the Black attack, and is left with rooks only and possession of the files on the queen side.
(g) Aiding the simple, but effective, strategy of White.
(h) More time is lost with this rook.
(i) With a few powerful moves White now translates his advantage on the queen side into victory.
(j) Giving White his ninth state championship. An excellent example of Mr. Sharp's steadiness and logical and forceful style.

An interesting game between G. Stoltz of Sweden and V. Fire of Yugoslavia in a trial

congress of the International Chess Federation. Notes by Charles de Vide.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Stoltz White	Fire Black	Stoltz White	Fire Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 P-R3 (c)	KKtxP (K4)
2 P-QB4	P-K3	16 KtxKt	KtxKt
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	17 KtxKtP (d)	KtxBch
4 B-Kt5	P-B3		
5 P-K3	QKt-Q2	18 RxKt	Q-R4ch
6 P-QR3	B-K2 (a)	19 Kt-B3	B-B4
7 P-K3	Castles	20 P-Kt4	QxRP
8 Q-B3	P-QR3	21 PxB	BxR
9 R-Q	R-K	22 QxB	P-Q5
10 B-Q3	P-B3	23 Castles (e)	PxKt
11 B-R4	P-QKt4 (b)	24 B-Q6	Q-Kt7
12 P-B5	P-K4	25 K-R2 (f)	P-QR4
13 PxP	Kt-Kt5	26 R-QKt	P-R5
14 B-Kt3	BxP	Resigns (g)	

(a) He might gain and maintain the gambit pawn by P-KR3; 7 B-R4, PxP; 8 P-K4, P-KKt4; 9 B-Kt3, P-Kt4, but the position arising upon 10 P-KR4, P-KKt5; 11 Kt-K2, KtxKt; 12 PxKt, Q-Qch; 13 RxQ, was evidently not to his liking.
(b) The position is identical with that arrived at in the twelfth game of the Alekhine-Capablanca match. The former, however, continued 12 PxQP and later maneuvered his Kt to QB3.
(c) Initiating a clever, but unsound, combination. He ought to have castled instead.
(d) The point of the combination. He figured on 17 . . . KtxB; 18 RxKt, B-B4; 19 QxB, BxR; 20 Kt-B7, but failed to foresee Black's palpable reply.
(e) If QxP, Q-Rch wins.
(f) R-Kt is met by P-B7.
(g) If RxQ, PxR; 28 Q-Kt, P-R6; 29 Q-R2, KR-Kt; 30 BxB, RxB.

CHINA BUILDS AIR FIELD AT LANCHOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—The first modern construction in the Chinese northwestern development plan—a new aviation field—has been erected in Lanchow, a city of 500,000 inhabitants, in China's remote and little known province of Kansu. The air route from Nanking to Loyang has been completed and will be extended to Lanchow, and regular passenger and air mail services will be established.

The building of an aviation field came first in the communication scheme, which is to link all the leading cities in this section, because it is comparatively cheaper than building a railroad and can be completed in a short time.

JAMES L. WALKER HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—Mr. James L. Walker, the Crown Solicitor of Western Australia, has been appointed a King's Counsel. He succeeded Mr. William F. Sayer, K.C., who was the adviser of many governments in his capacity of Solicitor-General. Mr. Walker was Western Australia's first Rhodes scholar.

FAMOUS MANUSCRIPTS SOLD

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The autographed manuscript of Burns's song "The Lass of Ballochmyle," which belonged to Lord Novar, former Governor-General of Australia, sold here recently for £400. At the same sale 90 letters written by Sir Walter Scott fetched £210.

New York State

In the Adirondacks

Hamilton Inn
Lake Pleasant, N. Y.

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Rates readjusted in accordance with the times.

ARCHIE HURLBURT, *Manager*
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ROOMS with Running Water $1.50 up
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23rd St. at Lexington Ave.
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for MEN and WOMEN
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R. 2, ROYAL OAK, MICH.

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GEO. H. GREEN, Kenora, Ont., Canada

STOCK MARKET IS ALMOST AT STANDSTILL

Trading Continues Apathetic—General Tone Heavy at Close

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—The stock market all but stood still again today.

A handful of stocks were bid up a little in the first hour, but these gains were soon lost, and a slightly heavy tone developed after omission of American Smelting preferred dividends.

Bonds maintained a good undertone, but this market has not developed sufficient strength to help shares.

The volume of stock transactions which had been running at yesterday's low level increased somewhat on the decline.

American Telephone, American Can and Allied Chemical dipped a couple of points, while Union Pacific, Santa Fe and Case lost one each.

Transactions approximated 500,000 shares.

The cessation of important liquidation during the last fortnight has led some market theorists to believe that the March-April-May cycle of liquidation, the seventh of the bear market has been completed, and that a rally canceling roughly half of that loss should be in order. But market theory has left many traders rather cool, in view of the number of unusual conditions prevailing, and the likelihood that prices may not follow a conventional pattern.

Big Future Events

The Lausanne conference and the Democratic convention are probably attracting more attention in financial quarters than anything else at present. What effect either may have upon the markets, however, remains problematical. Some observers anticipate little from the war debt conferences until after the German elections July 31, with the feeling that any definite solution may be deferred until after our own elections.

American Smelting's omission of its preferred dividends was not unexpected, of course, in view of the unprofitable position of the copper industry. Howe Sound cut its dividend to 10 cents from 25. Furthermore, the action of the silver market has reflected skepticism over the prospects of results in the near future from the agitation to restore the value of that metal.

The weekly freight car loadings figures, showing an increase of roughly 54,000 cars over the Memorial Day week, in which loadings declined about 73,000, were somewhat disappointing, and tended to take the edge off the firmness of the carrier issues. Railroad executives, however, are understood to be working on further drastic economies which may tend to improve the railroad situation after a period of months.

Bond Market Quiet

Interest in the bond market was at a low ebb today and, outside of a few special issues, price changes were unimportant.

German Government loans managed to hold a large part of their following despite the general apathy of traders in the domestic categories. The Reich 5½s were up 1½ points at one time and the 7s advanced 1. These bonds showed moderate reactionary tendencies later, however, apparently due to profit-taking. German agricultural bank and corporate obligations also held to a forward trend.

The domestic picture was practically unchanged. Railroad sentiment was slightly improved with reports that some of the carriers were showing slight gains in traffic over previous dull months. There were a number of fractional gains among the low-priced roads, while higher-grade loans were virtually unchanged.

American Telephones were steady and Consolidated Gas bonds advanced, but Western Unions and International Telephones eased. Dodge Bros. 6s were in some demand, along with North American 5s.

The Lausanne conference still held the attention of traders and investors, although any definite action on reparations and war debts is expected to require considerable time. Hopes for fairly constructive results, however, are somewhat stronger.

The bankers' bond-buying consortium is inactive for the moment owing to the difficulty, it is understood, of getting offers on substantial blocks of securities that are anywhere near recent quotations.

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 12:05 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last June 21	Last June 20
20	Am Found	.62½	.62½	.62½	..
1677	Am T&T	82⅝	79⅞	80	82
5	Big Sanf	9	9	9	..
10	B&M B sta	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
16	B&M C sta	4½	4½	4½	..
99	B&M ur pf	15½	15	15⅛	15⅛
30	Brown pf	4	4	4	..
35	Cop Range	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
40	E G&Fuel	3	3	3	..
30	E G&F pf	35	34⅞	34⅞	35
122	Edison Elec	135	130½	130½	132
85	Em Asso	4¾	4½	4⅝	..
12	First Nat S	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅞
33	Gen Elec Sp	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	..
30	Int Button	9½	9½	9½	..
20	Me Cent	4	4	4	..
25	Mergenthal	21	21	21	..
50	Mohawk	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10¾
51	Nash	10	9⅞	10	..
20	Old Colony	50	50	50	..
41	Quincy Min	.12½	.12½	.12½	.12½
10	Shawmut	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
90	Swift & Co	10	9¾	9⅞	..
200	Torrington	22⅞	22½	22½	22⅞
300	Uni Shoe	28	28	28	28
50	US&El Pow	.50	.50	.50	..
31	War Bros	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	2
10	Warren, (SD)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
	BONDS				
$1000	Chi Jct 5s	86¼	86¼	86¼	85

EXCISE TAXES TAKE EFFECT

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—Beginning today, Wall Street will have a little more bookkeeping to do in connection with the new excise taxes. It is the broker's duty to see that Uncle Sam receives a tax of 4 cents a share on all transactions in stocks of $100 par selling between $1 and $20, and 5 cents a share of $100 par selling above $20. It is also the broker's job to make accounting to the Government on the tax of 4 cents a $100 on every bond transaction. He does not, however, assume the burden of the taxes, which will be borne by the seller.

AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—It is reported in copper trade circles that the American Brass Company, a subsidiary of the Anaconda Copper Company, has booked a substantially increased volume of business recently. It is said that actual bookings for the week ended June 18 were the best of any week this year and about double in poundage the rate of the two lowest months, April and May.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 21	Last June 20
13	12	1	Addressograph	100	10	10	10	10
62½	34¾	4½¶	Air Reduction	2100	40¾	38½	38⅜	39⅛
16⅝	8⅛	.50	Alaska-Juneau	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¼
3⅞	⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	100	½	½	½	½
13	8⅛	..	Alleghany Steel	20	8½	8½	8½	8½
87¼	42¼	6	Allied Chem	3100	51⅝	49⅛	49⅛	51⅛
13⅞	4	.50	Allis Chalmers	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝
16⅞	12	2	Amerada	200	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
47	22	3	Am Bank Note pf	200	28	28	28	..
18⅜	6¾	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
70	43	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	43	43	43	..
73⅞	35⅞	5¶	Am Can	11100	37⅜	35¼	35¼	37⅜
129	96	7	Am Can pf	400	103	103½	103	..
8¾	3½	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛
6	1⅞	2	Am Chain	100	2	2	2	..
37⅞	18	3¶	Am Chicle	700	21	21	21	21
14	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	13¼	13	13	13
10½	2⅜	..	Am European	700	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	..
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
38⅜	6	..	Am & For Pow 7	400	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
77⅛	2⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
21⅜	11	2	Am Ice	100	12	12	12	11¼
8½	2⅜	..	Am International	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
9¼	4	..	Am oLcomotive	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
44⅜	30¼	7	Am Loco pf	400	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	30⅝
33	7⅛	3	Am News	10	21	21	21	21¼
18⅞	3⅜	1	Am Power & Lt	2400	5⅜	4⅞	5	5⅛
58	19	6	Am P&L 6% pf	400	19	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜
49¾	15	5	Am P&L pf A	400	17	16⅛	16⅛	17¼
8½	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	1200	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
13	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	400	4⅛	4	4	..
18⅝	5⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	800	7⅛	6¼	6⅛	7⅛
85	2½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	30	22	22	..
8⅜	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
36⅜	20	2½¶	Am Stores	100	25	25	25	..
30¼	14	2	Am Sugar Ref	200	17	16⅜	16⅜	..
137⅜	80	9	Am Tel & Tel	6500	82½	79⅜	79⅞	81⅜
70	14	..	Am Type F pf	10	14	14	14	..
34½	7	2	Am Wat W&E	400	13¼	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜
5⅜	1⅜	..	Am Woolen	100	2	2	2	2⅛
30⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	100	18	18	18	..
12⅝	3½	..	Anaconda Cop	1400	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	1100	7½	7¼	7¼	7½
74	40	6½	Anchor Cap pf	20	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	..
12	7	1	Archer Daniels	100	8	8	8	..
95	85	7	Archer Dan pf	20	89	89	89	..
2	⅝	..	Armour Ill A	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
8¼	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
94	24	4	Atchison T&SF	400	29⅛	27¼	27¼	28¼
86	44	5	Atchison pf	100	48	48	48	..
12⅞	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	200	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10¼
151¾	28¾	4§*	Auburn Auto	4300	61½	55½	56¼	61
3½	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	200	2⅛	2	2	2
			—B—					
28¼	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	50	10	10	10	..
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1100	6⅛	5¾	5¾	6⅛
41½	6½	..	Balt & O pf	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	8½
5⅞	3⅜	1	Barnsdall A	700	4⅜	4	4⅜	4⅜
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	400	5⅞	5½	5½	5¾
24⅜	6	..	Best & Co	300	7	7	7	7¾
24⅜	7½	..	Bethlehem Steel	400	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
43⅜	21¼	3¶	Borden	3700	22¾	22¼	22⅜	22⅜
12⅝	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	100	4	4	4	..
11¾	3	1	Briggs Mfg	200	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4½
50¼	10¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	17000	13¼	12½	13	12¼
78⅞	3½	6	Brokolyn M T pf	2200	43	39	39⅝	43½
89½	49¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	53	53	53	..
30	4½	..	Burns Bros pf	50	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
13	6¼	.80	Burrough Add	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝
21¾	4	2½	Bush Terminal	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
65	9½	7	Bush Term deb	170	11	10¾	11	..
85	26¾	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	30	27	26	26	26¼
⅞	⅝	..	Butte & Superior	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
19	7⅛	..	Byers	700	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	10
			—C—					
4	1½		Calumet & Hecla	200	2	2	2	2⅛
13½	6⅜	1.20	Canada Dry	100	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
20⅝	6½	1¼	Canadian Pacific	700	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
20	10½	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
43⅝	16¾		Case Thresh	3100	24½	22	22¼	23⅝
15	4½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	100	5⅛	5	5	5
5	1		Celanese Corp	100	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅛
12½	7½	1½	Central Aguirre	400	13⅜	13	13	..
70⅝	5	2	Chesapeake Corp	200	7⅛	6¾	6¾	7¼
15	4		Cerro de Pasco	600	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
31½	10½	2½	Ches & Ohio	3300	12¾	12	12⅛	12⅝
3¼	¾	.	Chi Mil & St P	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	4½	4½	4½	4¾
15¼	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
12⅝	2	..	Chi & N'western	400	3¼	3	3	3⅛
16⅜	2	..	Chi Rock Isl @ P	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
27½	4¼	.	Chi RI&P 7%	100	4⅞	4⅝	4½	4⅝
15¾	5	1	Chrysler	1500	7	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
68	50⅝	6½	City Ice & F pf	40	55	55	55	..
31½	12¾	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	1400	13⅝	13	13	13¾
11	9	..	Colonial Bea Oil	1200	11	9¾	10¾	..
16⅛	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	700	7	6⅝	6⅝	7
41⅞	13½	3	Columbian Carb	1400	20	18½	18½	18⅝
11	3⅞	1	Comm Credit	400	4	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛
68⅞	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	30	45⅛	45¼	45¼	45⅛
26¼	13	3	Comm Cred A	300	15	15	15	15¼
20¾	10½	3	Comm Cred pf B	20	12	12	12	12
10¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	600	5	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
4⅞	1⅝	.30	Comwlth & So	7900	2¼	2	2⅛	2
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	800	37¼	37	37	38
11	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	200	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¼
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	7900	38⅜	36⅝	36⅝	38⅛
95	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	100	84	84	84	84
10⅞	5	1	Consol Laundries	200	5½	5½	5½	5¾
7⅛	4	..	Consol Oil	2700	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
11½	6	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	3	3	3	..
97	79	8	Consol Oil pf	200	98	97	97	..
1	½	..	Cont Baking B	200	⅝	½	½	½
41	19⅝	2½	Cont Can	620	21¾	21	21⅛	22
4¾	3	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
25¼	6¾	2.40	Cont Insurance	300	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1¾	⅝	..	Cont Motors	500	¾	⅝	⅝	¾
7	3⅝	..	Cont Oil	600	4½	4½	4½	4½
¾	⅛	..	Cont Shares	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	¼
47⅜	25⅝	3	Corn Products	900	29¾	28½	28½	30
129½	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	210	109½	109	109	..
4¾	1½	..	Coty	500	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
15⅞	7⅞	1.20	Crown Cork & S	2600	11½	10	10½	9½
2¼	½	..	Crown Zellerback	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
49⅞	15¼	..	Crucible Steel pf	20	17½	17½	17½	17
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	22½	22½	22½	22⅛
31	11¼	2	Curtis Publishing	200	12⅜	11¾	11¾	..
2¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅛
10	3½	..	Cutler Hammer	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
			—D—					
5¼	1	..	Davison Chem	100	2½	2½	2½	..
5¼	4	.60	Davega Stores	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
89½	37	9	Del & Hudson	200	44	43	43	43
28¾	8½	..	Del Lack & W	400	11	10	10	10½
122	63	8	Detroit Edison	100	67	67	67	67
15⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	200	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	200	9½	9¼	9¼	..
59¾	25⅛	3	Du Pont de Nem	1700	28	27	27	27⅝
105	80	6	Du Pont deb	200	87½	87	87½	..
97	82	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	91	91	91	91
			—E—					
87⅞	37¾	5	Eastman Kodak	1600	44	41⅝	41⅞	42¾
8	3¼	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	500	4	4	4	..
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	300	10¾	10	10⅛	10⅜
2½	¾	..	Elec Boat	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
4	1⅛	..	Elec & Mus Ind	5000	1½	1⅜	1⅜	..
15⅜	2⅞	1	Elec Pow & Lt	300	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	..
64	12¼	7	Elec Pow & L pf	400	15	14⅞	14½	15¼
33¼	12⅝	3	Elec Sto Battery	200	16½	16½	16½	..
55½	10½	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	13½	12¾	12¾	13½
59	23	5½	Engineers PS ww	100	21	21	21	..
19	12½	1½	Equitable Off Blg	200	12½	12½	126	12½
13½	2⅝	..	Erie RR 1pf	600	4½	4½	4½	4½
			—F—					
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	9⅞
54½	45½	6	Firestone T&R pf	2100	46	46	46	..
53	37	2½	First Nat Stores	1100	42	41½	42	41
12	2	.	Foster-Wheeler	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
21½	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	100	13	13	13	13
19½	10	2	Freejort Texas	200	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
7½	3	..	Fuller 2pf	10	7½	7½	7½	..
			—G—					
17⅛	5¾	..	Gamewell	10	6	6	6	..
3⅝	½	..	Gen Am Inv	1400	1	1	1	⅞
35¾	10	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	600	11	10½	10½	11
15½	5	1	Gen Asphalt	500	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
2¾	¼	..	Gen Cable	100	1	1	1	..
16½	3¾	..	Gen Cable pf	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	6
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	7400	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10½
11¼	10¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp	2100	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
40½	19⅝	3	Gen Foods	1900	22⅜	20½	20⅝	21⅞
2¾	½	..	Gen Gas & E A	400	¾	¾	¾	⅞
30	7¼	7	Gen Gas & E 7%	80	7½	7¼	7¼	8½
40	8	8	Gen Gas & E 8%	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
37	28	3	Gen Mills	400	30	30	30	30¼
24⅝	8⅝	3	Gen Motors	4100	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
87¼	62¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	600	63½	62½	62½	64
5	1	..	Gen Pub Service	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
14¾	2¾	..	Gen Refractories	500	5⅝	3½	3½	3½
24¼	10¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	700	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13½
6½	2⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1900	5	4½	4¾	5
19⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	1100	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
5⅜	2¼	..	Goodrich	100	3	3	3	2¾
18¾	5½	..	Goodyear	500	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
61	14¾	..	Goodyear 1pf	400	25	24⅞	24⅞	25
14½	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	700	13½	12⅝	12⅝	12½
4⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	1900	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
3	⅛	..	Grand-Sil Stores	100	¼	¼	¼	..
30¼	14½	1	Grant (W)	200	16⅜	16	16	16⅜
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	300	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
13¼	5¼	2	Great Nor Ore	700	5⅝	5⅜	5½	5½
80	48	7	GreatW Sug pf	80	60	60	60	..
1¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
14¾	3	..	Gulf Mobile pf	100	3	3	3	..
			—H—					
11⅛	4	.30	Hall Printing	200	5	4½	4½	5
83	46	6	Hershey Choc	100	47	47	47	..
83	57	5	Hershey Choc pf	500	60¼	60	60	..
24⅝	8¾	..	Houston Oil	200	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	11¾
57¼	42½	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	43	43	43	42½
16½	5	1	Howe Sound	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	6
30¾	8	3½	Hudson & Man	100	15	15	15	..
11¾	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞
5⅜	1½	..	Hupp Motors	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
			—I—					
18¼	4¾	..	Ill Central	900	7	6¾	6¾	6⅞
1⅜	⅜	..	Indian Motor	300	½	½	½	½
39½	14¾	3	Ingersoll-and	500	18¼	17½	17½	18⅜
4¼	¾	..	Inspiration Cop	100	1½	1½	1½	..
14⅝	2¼	..	Interboro Rap T	400	3⅞	3½	3½	3⅝
117	65	6¶	Int Business M	400	70¾	69⅝	69⅝	69½
1⅛	⅛	..	Int Combustion	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
29¾	13	1.80	Int Harvester	300	14	14	14	14
21	4⅞	..	Int Combus pf	900	11¼	9⅜	11	..
11⅝	2⅝	2b	Int Hydroelec	300	3½	3½	3½	3½
9¼	3½	..	Int Nickel	8200	4¼	4	4	4⅛
88	53	7	Int Nickel pf	400	55	53	55	..
23½	9¾	1.50	Int Salt	100	11	11	11	..
44⅜	32½	3	Int Shoe	6800	32¾	32½	32⅝	32¾
12¼	2¾	..	Int Tel & Tel	1400	3¾	3⅛	3½	3⅜
11	1⅛	..	Interstate Dept S	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
18	10¼	3	Island Crk Coal	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
			—J—					
35	15⅛	4½¶	Jewel Tea	200	20	19½	20	..
25½	10	..	Johns Manville	1800	12⅜	11¾	11¾	13
			—K—					
115	9½	6	Kan C P&L B pf	20	93⅞	93½	93½	96

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 21	Last June 20
9½	3	.80	Kaufmann D St	400	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3⅛	⅛	..	Kelly-Springfield	300	1	1	1	⅛
22½	6⅝	..	Kelly Sp 8%	100	9	9	9	..
10⅝	2⅝	..	Kelvinator Corp	700	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
13	5	..	Kennecott Cop	800	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
19	8¼	1	Kresge	1400	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
18⅝	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	300	11¼	11⅛	11¼	11⅛
			—L—					
4	2	1	Lane Bryant	100	2	2	2	..
18	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	300	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	5½
46⅞	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	100	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	..
8	3⅜	..	Libbey-Owens-F	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
21	14	1½	Lily Aulip Cup	200	14¼	14	14	..
32	9	2	Liquid Carbonic	500	12	12	12	12¾
34	13¼	4¶	Loew's Inc	800	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝
36⅜	16½	3¶	Loose-Wiles Bisc	100	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	20
115¾	97⅞	7	Loose-Wiles pf	100	99	99	99	..
25⅜	8⅞	1¾	Louisville G&E A	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
			—M—					
62	20	6	McCrory pf	20	25	25	25	..
62¼	28	4	McKeesport Tin	1600	35½	33⅜	33⅜	35¼
60½	17	2	Macy (RH) & Co	1100	21	20⅞	20¼	21⅛
1⅛	⅛	..	Mallinson	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
20⅝	4	..	Man Elv mg	400	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
12¼	6½	.80	Marine Mid	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛
13⅜	3½	..	Marshall Field	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
20⅞	9	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅛
20	10¼	1.60	May Dept Stores	400	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
8¼	3	..	Maytag pf ww	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
18	8	1.60	Melville Shoe	100	9	9	9	..
4⅛	1⅛	..	Miami Cop	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
6⅛	3⅜	..	Mid-Cont Pet	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
10	2⅛	..	Midland Steel	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
7¾	1¼	..	Mo Kan & Tex	100	2½	2½	2½	..
21⅞	3¼	..	Mo K&T pf	100	5¼	5¼	5⅛	..
11	1⅛	..	Mo Pacific	200	2	2	2	..
26	2½	..	Mo Pacific pf	600	4	3⅜	3⅜	4
10⅜	5⅜	..	Mohawk Carpet	200	6	6	6	..
11¼	3⅛	..	Montgom Ward	1600	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	4¾
36½	8	2	Motor Products	300	9⅝	9	9	9½
13⅜	2	..	Mullins Mfg	100	3½	3½	3½	..
27	5	..	Mullins pf	20	9	9	9	..
9⅞	2⅛	..	Murray Body	1200	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
			—N—					
19⅛	8	2	Nash Motors	200	9⅞	9¾	9¾	10
5	⅛	..	Nat Bel H pf	100	¼	¼	¼	..
46⅞	26⅞	2.80	Nat Biscuit	1900	29½	28¼	28¼	29
130	101	7	Nat Biscuit pf	200	111	110½	110⅝	..
31⅝	15	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	3700	17⅜	16½	16½	18¾
125	96	7	Nat Lead pf A	108	99	98	98¾	99
16⅜	6⅝	1	Nat Pow & Lt	600	9	8¾	8¾	9
¼	¼	.	Nat Rys Mex 1pf	100	¼	¼	¼	..
23½	14¼	1	Nat Steel	800	14½	14¼	14¼	..
17⅜	4⅞	..	Nat Surety	100	6	6	6	6⅛
6⅝	2½	..	Nevada Cons Cop	300	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	2¾
8	4½	..	NY Air Brake	100	4¼	4⅛	4¼	..
36⅝	8¾	..	NY Central	4700	13	12	12	12¼
9½	1⅛	..	NY Chi & SL	100	2½	2½	2½	..
15⅝	2	..	NY C & St L pf	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
125	82¼	5	NY & Harlem	10	97	97	97	..
31⅝	6	..	NY NH&H	1600	8¼	7¾	7¾	8⅛
78¾	14½	..	NY NH & H pf	200	17⅛	16½	16½	17½
8¾	4½	..	NY Ont & W	100	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5¼
6¼	1¾	..	NY Shipbldg	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
98	70	6	NY Steam 6%	10	80	80	80	..
78	67½	4	Norfolk & W pf	10	73	73	73	..
40	13¾	10a	North American	1900	18½	17½	17½	18⅝
4¼	1¼	..	No Am Aviation	1200	1⅞	1¾	1¾	..
86½	55⅞	6	No Am Edison pf	100	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	56
23¼	5½	..	Northern Pacific	400	8	7⅝	7⅝	8
			—O—					
8½	5	..	Ohio Oil	700	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
4¾	1½		Omnibus	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
22½	7	1.50	Otis Elevator	600	11½	10¾	11	12⅛
105	90	6	Otis Elev pf	10	95	95	95	93
4⅜	1¼	..	Otis Steel	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
44⅞	29	4	Outlet Co	100	30	29	29	..
27	12	2	Owens Ill Glass	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	19
			—P—					
37	16⅞	2	Pacific Gas&El	900	21½	20½	20¾	20⅝
41¾	20¾	3	Pacific Lighting	400	28	27½	27½	27½
5¼	1¾	..	Packard Motor	1900	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
11½	1½	..	Paramount Pub	2100	2¼	2	2	2⅛
4½	2	..	Park & Tilford	200	3⅜	3	3⅜	3
1¼	⅝	..	Park Utah	600	¾	⅝	¾	..
2	¼	..	Purmalee Trans	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
1	¼	..	Pathe Exchange	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
9	3½	..	Patino Mines	100	3½	3½	3½	..
34½	13	2.40	Penney (JC)	2000	15½	14⅞	14⅞	15½
121	45½	8	Peoples GasLt&C	1400	51½	48⅛	48⅛	51½
33⅝	6½	..	Pennsylvania RR	800	8⅞	8½	8½	8½
19	3½	..	Pere Marq ppf	10	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
4⅞	3	..	Petroleum	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
8½	3⅞	..	Phelps Dodge	700	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
41	18	3	Phila Co 6%	100	23½	23½	23½	..
73	50	6	Phila Co pf n	100	50	50	50	..
5½	2⅛	..	Phila & Reading	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
8½	2	..	Phillips Pet	300	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜
7¼	3⅛	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	3½	3½	3½	..
22½	9⅜	2	Pillsbury Flour	400	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
136	108	7	Pitts FW & C pf	100	108	108	108	..
34	10	..	Pitts Steel pf	80	14	14	14	..
40	14	..	Pitts United pf	20	17	17	17	..
4⅜	1½	..	Poor & Co B	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
42¾	24½	2.40	Procter & Gam	900	27⅞	27¼	27¼	27½
60	29¾	3.40	Public Service	400	34⅞	33	33	34¾
87	63½	5	Pub Serv 5%	200	66	65	65	66
25	10½	3	Pullman	400	14¾	14½	14½	14½
5¼	2⅞	..	Pure Oil	200	2½	2½	2½	3⅛
15⅞	4⅜	1	Purity Bakeries	200	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
			—R—					
10⅝	2⅛	..	Radio Corp Amer	1700	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
30⅞	10	..	Radio pf A	100	10½	10½	10½	..
7	1½	..	Radio-Keith-O	300	2	2	2	..
42	9½	1	Reading	200	12½	12½	12½	12½
3⅜	1	..	Remington Rand	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
13½	4	..	RemRand 1pf	300	7	6⅝	6⅝	..
6½	1⅞	..	Republic I & S	200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
15⅝	5¾	..	Repub I&S pf	200	7	7	7	..
23	12⅛	.81e	Royal Dutch	200	15⅝	15½	15½	15¾
			—S—					
59¼	35	5	Safeway Stores	400	37½	36½	37	..
94	69	7	Safeway S 7%	30	75	72¼	72¼	..
6⅝	⅝	..	StL & SF	200	1½	1½	1½	..
9¾	1	..	StL & SF pf	100	2	2	2	2¼
⅛	⅛	..	Seaboard Air L	100	⅛	¼	⅛	..
9⅞	6⅝	.40	Seaboard Oil	400	7⅞	7	7⅛	6
37⅞	10¼	..	Sears Roebuck	4000	10⅞	10⅛	10⅝	10⅝
5⅝	1¾	..	Servel Inc	300	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	1⅞
4⅛	2½	..	Shell Union Oil	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
31	18	..	Shell Un Oil pf	100	19	19	19	..
10½	2¾	..	Simmons	300	3⅛	3¼	3¼	3½
63	36	5.50	Solvay Am pf ww	100	37	37	37	..
10¾	5¼	.80	Socony Vacuum	3500	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7
32¾	15¾	2	So Calif Edison	400	19½	19⅜	19⅜	19½
37⅝	6½	..	Southern Pacific	2200	9⅜	8⅝	8⅝	9
8⅜	4½	..	So P Rico Sugar	700	7⅝	7¼	7¼	..
13	2½	..	Southern Ry	100	3⅛	3	3	..
25	3½	..	So Ry M&O	100	3½	3½	3½	..
12	5	1	Spalding & Bros	100	5	5	5	..
14	8⅜	1.20	Stand Brands	3000	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	10½
34¼	7⅜	2	Stand Gas & El	040	11⅜	10¾	10¾	11
41¼	9¼	4	Stand G&E pf	200	15	15	15	15½
61½	24¾	6	Stand G&E 6%	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	..
75	28	7	Stand G&E 7%	100	37	37	37	36
27¼	15⅛	2	Stand Oil Calif	300	19⅛	18¼	18¼	18½
31½	19⅜	2¶	Stand Oil NJ	3200	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	25⅜
3	¾	..	Sterling pf	400	1	1	1	1
23½	13½	..	Sterling cv pf	200	17	17	17	16¾
6⅝	1⅞	..	Stewart Warner	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
15⅛	5⅛	.50	Stone & Webster	100	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
13¼	2½	..	Studebaker	300	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅜
87	69½	6	Sun Oil pf	10	72	72	72	70
⅝	¼	..	Superior Oil	100	½	½	½	..
			—T—					
13¾	6½	1.40	Telautograph	200	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	..
13⅞	9⅜	1	Texas Corp	1000	10⅛	9⅞	10	10
26¾	12⅛	2	Texas Gulf Sul	300	14	13½	13½	13⅞
2⅜	1½	..	Texas & Pac Coal	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
6½	2½	..	Texas & P Land	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
14	3⅞	..	Third Ave Ry	100	5	5	5	5
16½	10	1	Third Nat Inv	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	..
1½	½	..	Thompson Star	300	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
3½	2	..	Tide Water Asso	100	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
30⅜	20	6	Tide Wat Asso pf	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	..
5	2¼	..	Timken-Detroit	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
23	9½	1.50	Timken Roller	1200	10¼	10	10	10¼
6	2⅛	..	Transamerica	700	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
5	2⅝	..	Transue & Wil	200	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	..
4¼	1½	..	Tri Continental	200	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
6⅝	2	..	Truscon Steel	100	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	..
			—U—					
36⅜	15½	1.20	Union Carbide	3500	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	17¼
13⅞	8⅛	1.40	Union Oil Calif	300	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9⅜
94½	32¾	6	Union Pacific	3700	40	37¼	37¼	38⅝
19¼	12	1.40	Union Tank Car	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
16⅞	6½	..	United Air & Tr	2500	8½	8	8⅛	8⅛
46	30¼	3	United A&T pf	100	41¾	41¾	41¾	42¾
103	88¼	7	United Bisc pf	10	85	85	85	..
10	3½	.40	United Corp	3800	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅞
38¾	20	3	United Corp pf	400	25	24⅝	25	24¾
30½	10¼	2	United Fruit	1400	14⅜	14	14	13¾
21¾	9¼	1.20	United Gas Im	1500	13⅛	12⅜	12⅞	12⅞
94	70	5	United Gas I pf	100	78¼	78¼	78¼	..
93½	64½	6½	United P Dye pf	40	64½	64½	64½	..
25¼	10½	1.60	US Gypsum	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13¼
31⅛	13¼	..	US Indus Alco	500	15⅛	14¾	14¾	14⅞
15½	7¼	2	US Pipe & Fdry	300	8⅞	8¾	8¾	..
5⅜	1¼	..	US Rubber	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
19⅞	10	1	US Smelt R & M	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11½
39	32½	3.50	US Smelt pf	100	32½	32½	32½	..
52⅝	24	..	US Steel	4500	26	24⅜	24¾	25½
113	61	7	US Steel pf	1300	63	61	61	62¾
10⅜	1½	..	Utilities P&Lt A	400	2¾	2	2¾	2¾
			—V—					
18⅞	5¼	..	Vanadium	100	7⅞	7½	7½	7⅞
39½	20	..	Va-C Chem 7%	100	34½	34½	34½	34
			—W—					
4¾	½	..	Warner Bros. A	1800	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞
7	1¼	..	Warren Bros	100	2	2	2	..
15½	9	1	Wesson Oil	300	9⅛	9	9⅛	9
70	20	6	W Penn El pf	40	37	35	35	..
110	85	7	W Pen Pw 7%	20	88	88	88	88⅞
7¾	1½	..	Westn Maryland	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
50	13⅛	..	Westn Union	1800	14⅞	13½	14½	14⅞
17⅛	9¼	1	Westing Air Br	200	10½	10¼	10¼	10⅜
35⅞	16⅛	1	Westing Elec	4000	22¼	20⅝	21	21¾
12⅝	3	1	Westvaco Chlor	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
12	6⅞	..	White Motor	100	8¾	8½	8¾	..
5⅜	2¾	..	Wilcox Oil & G	300	4⅜	3¾	3¾	4¼
3	⅜	..	Willys-Overland	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4⅜	1⅜	..	Wilson & Co A	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
45⅜	22	2.40	Woolworth	2000	26½	25⅜	25½	25¾
23⅜	5	..	Worthgton Pump	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
57	25¼	4	Wrigley	300	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
			—Y—					
10½	6⅞	1	Yale & Towne	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
5	1⅜	..	Yellow Truck	400	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
			—Z—					
1⅛	½	..	Zenith Radio	2900	⅝	½	½	⅝

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1931. eLast payment.

ICE SALES SHOW INCREASE

Sales of the Southern New England Ice Company on one warm day recently showed an increase of 52 per cent, as compared with sales on the same day a year ago. This company is a member of the National Service Companies group of ice and fuel distributors in larger New England cities and in Westchester County, New York.

NICKEL PLATE NET LOSS

CLEVELAND, June 21—New York, Chicago & St. Louis reports for the five months ended May 31, net loss of $1,996,966 after taxes and charges, compared with net income of $1,001,349, equivalent, after allowing for dividend requirements on 6 per cent preferred, to 29 cents a share on 337,104 shares of common, in the five months of 1931. May net loss was $580,290 after charges, compared with net income of $156,067 in May, 1931.

INCOME TAX RECEIPTS

WASHINGTON, June 21—Income tax receipts on June 18 amounted to $31,243,202, the Treasury states. For the month through June 18 receipts totaled $139,252,783, compared with $213,627,684 for the first 18 days of June, 1931.

FOUNDATION CO. OF CANADA

MONTREAL, June 21—Foundation Company of Canada reports for the year ended April 30, 1932, net profit of $104,747 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to $1.24 a share on the 84,600 shares, compared with $183,822, or $2.17 a share, in the preceding fiscal year.

INVESTMENT BANKERS' DUES CUT

For the ensuing fiscal year beginning on Sept. 1, 1932, the board of governors of the Investment Bankers' Association of America at a recent meeting reduced the annual dues from $250 to $150.

Electric Power Increase Seen As Hopeful Sign

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—The business barometer of electric power production, which General Dawes recently cited as a hopeful omen, was one of very few which gave any inkling of impending trouble preceding the 1929 collapse.

Public utility statisticians recalled that in September and October, 1929, the weekly readings of this barometer showed unusual symptoms of stormy weather immediately ahead.

In the second half of September, 1929, power production receded sharply. It rallied again in the first week of October, but again wilted. This was distinctly contrary to the usual seasonal trend. Ordinarily, September and October are months of steadily rising production.

While these students of power statistics are not fully prepared to endorse the hopeful forecast of Gen. Dawes, they nevertheless find a reassuring basis for encouragement.

Compared with the first week of May, which ordinarily marks the low point of power production for the year, the figures for the week ended June 11 show an increase of 0.3 per cent. For the like period last year there was a decrease of 0.9 per cent. In 1930, there was a gain of 0.4 per cent; in 1929—the banner business year—it was up 0.7 per cent, and in 1928, when the boom period was attaining its greatest velocity, the gain was 2.8 per cent.

Production figures for the full month of May this year registered a weekly average of 1,431,000,000 kilowatt hours compared with output of 1,435,000,000 during the week ended June 11. In 1931, May production averaged 1,635,000,000 kilowatt hours weekly compared with the June 11 figures of 1,621,000,000. In 1930, the figures were 1,697,000,000 compared with 1,706,000,000; in 1929, 1,682,00,000 compared with 1,699,000,000, and in 1928, 1,440,000,000 compared with 1,480,000,000.

While business statisticians admit that the present upturn may represent only a passing phase, they are inclined to share General Dawes' hopefulness. Some of them place considerable stress on reports from the electrical industry that recent gains have been due largely to increased demand from small manufacturies.

It was the evidence that smaller business men were becoming more active which the former president of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation especially emphasized in his recent prognostication.

TREASURY AWARDS FOR CONSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—The Treasury Department announces that a contract for construction of the combined Interstate Commerce Commission and Labor Department building, which was awarded on May 28 to the Great Lakes Construction Company of Chicago, has been revoked and the award given to James Stewart & Co. of New York City.

The action was taken, it was said, due to failure of the Chicago concern to post a performance bond as stipulated in the government contract.

James Stewart & Co. was second low bidder with an offer of $9,081,000. The Great Lakes Construction Company had bid $8,846,000.

GRAIN VALUES AT CHICAGO ARE LOWER

CHICAGO, June 21 (AP)—Business dwindled on the Chicago Board of Trade today to what was said to be the smallest aggregate witnessed in many years.

Imposition of 400 per cent increase of taxes on dealings in future delivery contracts appeared to be chiefly responsible. Except near the end of the day, the wheat market appeared almost inert. A late break of about 1 cent a bushel was ascribed to selling on the part of Farm Board allies.

Wheat closed unstable, ¾-1⅜ under yesterday's finish, corn ¼-½ down, oats ⅜ off, and provisions varying from 2c decline to an equal gain.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
July	.48⅞	.49¼	.47⅞	.48	—1
September	.51⅝	.51⅞	.50⅜	.50½	—1
December	.54⅝	.54⅞	.53½	.53⅝	—⅞
Corn					
July	.30⅜	.30⅜	.29¾	.29¾	—½
September	.32⅜	.32⅜	.31⅞	.31⅞	—½
December	.32⅝	.32⅝	.32	.32	—½
Oats					
July	.20⅝	.20⅞	.20⅜	.20⅜	—⅜
September	.20⅞	.21⅛	.20⅝	b.20⅝	—⅜
December	.22⅞	.23⅛	.22⅝	b.22⅝	—⅜
Lard					
July	4.17a	4.17	4.12	4.17a	...
September	4.25a	4.30	4.12	4.25b	...
January	4.17a	...	...	4.17b	—.93

a—Asked. b—Bid.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	.55½	.54¼	.54⅜	—⅜
October	.57½	.56½	.56½	—½
December	.58½	.57⅜	.57⅜	—⅜

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	.43⅛	.41¾	.41¾	—⅞
September	.45	.43⅜	.43⅜	—⅝
December	.47¾	.46½	.46½	—⅞

RECORD ONTARIO GOLD OUTPUT

TORONTO, June 21 (AP)—Ontario gold mines reached a record production during May, according to the monthly report of the Ontario Department of Mines, producing a value of $4,079,320, compared with $3,346,147 for May, 1931, and $3,847,635 for March, the next highest month for this year. All districts including Porcupine, Kirkland Lake and the northwestern areas showed increases. Gold bullion receipts were $3,818,889.

FASHION PARK ASSOCIATES

Fashion Park Associates, Inc., and wholly owned subsidiaries, including proportion of profits and losses of partly owned subsidiaries, for the year ended Jan. 31, show total net loss of $1,404,774 after depreciation, amortization, etc. This excludes $132,336 loss on sale of Kaufman's, Inc., charged directly to surplus account, compared with total net loss of $1,790,241 the preceding fiscal year.

THOMPSON STARRETT CO.

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—The Thompson-Starrett Company, building constructors, today reported profit of $578,423 for the 53 weeks ended April 28, compared with $1,785,703 in the previous fiscal year. The company said there was no indication of a general resumption in the near future of work in its industry.

NO AMERICAN SMELTING DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Company have omitted the quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred stock and $1.50 on the 6 per cent second preferred stock, due at this time.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Weak; industrials lead decline.

Bonds: Steady; United States Governments firm.

Curb: Steady; trading continues dull.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; yen at new low.

Cotton: Quiet; steady cables; trade buying.

Sugar: Lower; easier spot market.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; larger Southwest receipts; absence export demand.

Corn: Easy; favorable crop news; sympathy decline wheat.

Cattle: Steady to strong.

Hogs: Steady.

FOREIGN

London—Prices on the stock exchange reacted from recent advances. The appreciation of the dollar induced profit-taking in gilt-edged securities, and this easiness spread to other sections. Favorable Lausanne and Geneva news caused a recovery later, especially in German bonds. The closing was steady.

Paris—After an irregular opening, prices on the Bourse were stimulated by the rise in French rentes. The Young Loan, which was weak at the opening, rose sharply and international issues were better. The market closed firm.

Berlin—Trading on the Boerse was quiet, and prices were generally weaker.

Lehigh Valley Contends With Light Business

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. has issued its pamphlet report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931. It shows a deficit after charges of $2,261,045, the same as the preliminary report.

This compared with surplus after charges of $2,523,271, equal, after 10 per cent preferred dividends, to $2.07 a share (par $50) on 1,210,034 shares of common stock in 1930.

E. E. Loomis, president, in remarks to stockholders, says: "The year was one of stress and difficulty. The major world-wide business slump had a serious effect upon the revenues of your property. Merchandise freight and passenger business showed abnormal declines, and the movement of anthracite also materially decreased. The mild winter of 1930-31 and the increased use of anthracite substitutes substantially reduced this traffic. The winter of 1931-32 in anthracite burning territory was the mildest in 60 years, and this served to bring about a further reduction.

"Earnings of all railroads have suffered seriously, along with those of other lines of industry during this period of depression. Much has been said of the need of increased railroad purchases to stimulate business, but those who urge such a program forget that the railroads are merely transportation agencies, dependent upon industrial traffic.

"Return of confidence will increase consumption, and this will increase production. Only then will the railroads be in position to resume purchases in volume.

"Fifty-nine new industries were located along the line of the Lehigh Valley during the year. The industrial department of your company maintains a list of sites available for location of industrial plants."

RAILWAY HEAD LOOKS FOR UPTURN SOON

NEW YORK, June 21—"If 1932 runs true to form with other presidential years, business in the Southwest is due to take an early turn for the better," M. H. Cahill, president of Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines, stated.

"Our figures show that, with one exception, freight earnings for the last six months of a general election year have been greater than those for the last six months of the preceding year. Apparently the improvement is already under way, for since early in June loadings over the Missouri - Kansas - Texas have been showing an encouraging gain over the preceding months.

"While the average increase since June 6 has been only about 200 cars a day, it is significant because at this time last June the trend was downward."

Mr. Cahill stated that "Katy's" gross revenues for the first five months this year showed a decrease of something less than $3,000,000 from the first five months last year.

Mr. Cahill repeated his statement that the road would earn its fixed charges in 1932 and would not need loans or refinancing.

CAR VS. SHARES

DENVER, Colo., June 21—A Denver man held a small block of General Motors in 1929. He faced decision as to whether he would hold his stock or sell it and buy a new Buick. The new car won. He was driving when the stock market crash came. After using the car three years he sold it recently for a price that enabled him to buy twice the number of General Motors shares formerly held. The net result was three years' use of a car and an increase of 100 per cent in his share holdings.

CONNECTICUT ELECTRIC SERVICE

Connecticut Electric Service Company (controlled by United Gas Improvement Company) reports for the 12 months ended May 31, 1932, net income of $4,205,612 after depreciation, taxes, interest, subsidiary preferred dividends, etc., equal to $3.66 a share on the 1,147,819 average common shares outstanding during the period, compared with $4,210,230, or $3.67 a share on 1,145,640 average common shares in the 12 months ended May 31, 1931.

NATIONAL POWER & LIGHT

National Power & Light Company reports for the 12 months ended April 30 net of $10,624,100 after taxes, depreciation, interest, preferred dividends of subsidiaries and minority interest, equivalent after $6 preferred dividends to $1.64 a share on 5,450,186 no-par shares of common outstanding at close of the period, compared with $11,362,548 or $1.76 a share on 5,448,526 common shares for the 12 months ended April 30, 1931.

CARLOADINGS INCREASE

WASHINGTON, June 21—Loadings of revenue freight in the week ended June 11 totaled 501,760 cars, an increase of 54,373, or 12.1 per cent, over the previous week. The total, however, was 230,649 cars, or 31.4 per cent, under the like 1931 week and 424,306 cars or 45.8 per cent, less than in the same 1930 week, according to the American Railway Association.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

LONDON, June 21—Preliminary report of General Electric Company, Limited, for the year ended March 31, 1932, shows a profit from trading and investments of £1,067,657 before debenture interest, depreciation, directors' fees, pension fund, etc., compared with £1,122,008 in the preceding fiscal year.

Eastern Roads May Eliminate Competition

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—There is talk in transportation circles that leading eastern railroads are going to "double up" on some of their passenger services, in order to cut down the heavy cost of operating trains that do not pay their way.

Elimination of unnecessary passenger competition through coöperative action is understood to be under consideration by railroad executives, and may come up for action soon.

The plan as tentatively outlined calls for a consolidation of passenger services between leading traffic centers as an adjustment to the current low traffic level.

Such a step, in the opinion of rail executives, would meet the Interstate Commerce Commission's sanction, in view of its granting approval for installation of joint service between Duluth and the Twin Cities.

New Haven Seeks New Bonds Behind Short-Term Loans

The New Haven Railroad is applying to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $25,516,000 first and refunding mortgage bonds to be dated July 1, 1932 and maturing July 1, 1972 and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. Purpose of the issue is to reimburse the treasury for a like amount of expenditures made out of cash.

It is not desired to sell any of the bonds at the present time but it is planned to pledge the bonds or any part of them as collateral securities for any short term note or notes issued or to be issued by the applicant.

The bonds will be in denominations of $1000 and multiples thereof, to be redeemable in whole or in part at option of the applicant on 60 days' notice on July 1, 1942 or upon any interest date thereafter prior to maturity on the following basis: On any interest date until and including Jan. 1, 1957 at 105 and accrued interest; on July 1, 1957 or thereafter up to Jan. 1, 1967 at 120½ and on July 1, 1967, or thereafter until maturity at par and accrued interest.

The application states: "During the past few years applicant has paid out of cash, maturing obligations including bonds and long-term notes, in the amount of $25,516,000 and desires to reimburse its treasury for such expenditures. The condition of the bond market is such that long-term obligations cannot be disposed of on favorable terms as a means of reimbursing applicant's treasury.

"Applicant has heretofore found it necessary, partially, to reimburse its treasury by short-term loans in the amount of $12,300,000, and may find it necessary to obtain further short-term loans. Its ability to continue loans made and to obtain additional loans may depend upon the deposit of adequate collateral security for such loans. Applicant therefore desires to have such bonds authenticated and delivered by the trustee and to pledge them as collateral security for short-term loans until such time as the condition of the bond market will permit the sale of bonds on favorable terms."

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	5.27	5.33	5.20	5.24	+.04
October	5.46	5.53	5.44	5.47	+.03
December	5.62	5.67	5.58	5.63	+.03
January	5.70	5.75	5.70	5.71	+.03
March	5.86	5.92	5.83	5.87	+.04
May	6.02	6.06	5.99	6.02	+.03

Spots 5.35, up 5 points. Tone at close steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	5.27	5.37	5.27	5.29	+.04
October	5.52	5.61	5.51	5.52	+.02
December	5.67	5.76	5.65	5.68	+.04
January	5.75	5.82	5.75	5.76	+.06
March	5.90	5.96	5.90	5.91	+.06

Tone at close, steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	5.25	5.30	5.21	5.24	+.02
December	5.59	5.65	5.55	5.59	+.03
October	5.43	5.56	5.40	5.44	+.02
January	5.66b	5.72	5.65	5.66b	+.03
March	5.81b	5.88	5.80	5.81b	+.01
May	5.96b	6.03	5.93	5.96	+.02

b—Bid. Tone at close, steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	4.05	4.13	4.05	4.13	+.12
October	4.03	4.14	4.06	4.13	+.10
December				4.17	+.11
January	4.10	4.19	4.10	4.19	+.11
March	4.17	4.25	4.17	4.25	+.11
May	4.23	4.29	4.22	4.29	+.10

Spots 4.39, up 10 points. Tone at close steady.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
September	48.50b	49.50	+1.50
October	49.00b	50.50	+1.50
Nvember	49.00	50.50	+1.50
December	49.00b	51.00	+2.00
January	49.00	51.00	+2.00
February	49.00b	51.00	+2.00
March	49.00b	51.00	+2.00
April	49.00b	51.00	+2.00

b—Bid. Tone at close, steady.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, June 21—Inventory and appraisal of assets of Franklin Trust Company, Philadelphia, filed by state secretary of banking shows total book value of all assets $37,828,146 and total appraised value $19,236,439 Deducting offsets and assets pledged to secure deposits and bills payable aggregating $11,031,123, total net assets, at appraised values, are $8,205,316 to cover net deposit liability of $16,097,000. Net assets at appraised values are equivalent to 50.9 per cent of net deposit liability. Appraisal was filed as of Oct. 5, 1931, date of closing of Franklin Trust Company.

ARRANGE $2,274,000 CUBAN LOAN

HAVANA, June 21—President Machado of Cuba has signed a decree authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sign a deed with Chase National Bank to make a loan to the Cuban Government of $2,274,000 with interest at 5½ per cent. One condition provides that payment be included in the next national budget, and that the budget also take care of all expenses incurred. It is possible one clause will be that the sum loaned be returned within a 90-day period.

OIL PRICES HOLDING GAINS

NEW YORK, June 21—Fuel oil prices are holding recent gains and in some sections further advances are being put into effect, according to oil interest. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has advanced the price of bunker fuel oil 10 cents a barrel to 85 cents at New York, Boston, Baltimore and Norfolk and to 80 cents at Charleston, S. C. Diesel oil is up 15 cents a barrel at these points.

CITY OF BOSTON FINANCING

City Treasurer Dolan awarded $3,000,000 City of Boston temporary loan dated June 22 and due Oct. 6, on an interest to follow, 366-day year basis, to Shawmut Corporation at 2.23 per cent. Other bidders were Faxon, Gade & Co., 2.27 per cent, and First National Bank of Boston, 2.38 per cent plus $13.

WARN AGAINST EXPERIMENTS IN CURRENCY

Reaction of Berlin Boerse Serves to Caution New Government

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—The reaction of the Berlin Boerse to the change in the Reich Cabinet gave a warning to the new Government against currency experiments.

Dr. Heinrich Bruening had scarcely resigned and Herr von Papen's name been announced as a new Chancellor, when share quotations suddenly began to climb.

The supporters of the change in government at first were inclined to interpret this as a sign of confidence in the new men. This assumption was soon corrected when it became known that bonds had simultaneously dropped.

It now was apparent that the public had sold its bonds and sought refuge in shares in anticipation of a fall of the mark. Only after the new Chancellor, in conjunction with Dr. Hans Luther, president of the Reichsbank, had issued an assuring statement regarding the stability of the currency, did quotations begin to readjust themselves.

The following table illustrates this movement:

Shares	May 5	May 31	June 1	June 2	June 3	June 4
Bemberg	31½	31⅜	35¾	32	31½	33⅛
Chem Tr	84	89⅝	94½	89⅝	89½	92
Steel Tr.	14	15⅛	16½	15⅞	16⅜	16⅛
BONDS						
6% Reich Loan '29	59½	57¾	56½	57¼	57⅛	58⅟₁₀
5½% Ger Reich Loan (Young)	56	53½	50	50¼	50⅛	52

At the same time grain prices increased and the interest in real estate rose. Both are regarded as signs of a flight from the mark. The public, moreover, began to withdraw money from the savings banks."

The new Government is faced with the same financial problem which confronted the old: apart from aiding bankrupt industries, landowners and cities, it has to provide 3,600,000,000 marks for the upkeep of 7,000,000 unemployed, estimated as the maximum figure of this year.

Dr. Bruening had calculated that the communities would contribute 680,000,000 marks, the unemployment insurance company 1,150,000,000 marks and the Reich 800,000 marks. The rest would be covered by a new tax and by cuts of the dole.

In order to enable the communities to pay their share they must be permitted to prolong the unpopular head tax and must receive substantial financial aid from the Reich.

Dr. Brüening, however, did not hesitate to make himself unpopular if he could safeguard the mark by his efforts. He had before him the warning example of the collapse of passive resistance against the French in 1923 as a result of inflation.

His measures showed that he did not intend to endanger Germany's resistance against French reparation claims at this time by a renewed inflation. If in 1923 the idle population in the Ruhr was paid from the printing presses, he certainly would have today's unemployed paid from the pockets of the employed.

His aim was to hold out until the settlement of the reparation question, hoping it would restore normal economic conditions.

The question which Germany is asking today is whether the new Government of Herr von Papen will continue to follow the straight and very narrow path of a stable currency which Dr. Brüening had chosen.

Germany is not in the position, like some more fortunate countries, to fall back on substantial reserve funds or to seek extensive relief in credits. It seems that Germany must choose between a stable or inflated currency.

The public well realizes, as it proved by its reaction on the stock exchange, that there are forces at work in favor of a yielding on the currency question. Some of these forces are supposed to be close to the circles from which the new Cabinet came. Among them is industry.

Dr. Bruening's policy of taxation had reached its limits, the advocators of the new course declare. They ask why should Germany not follow the example of other countries and relieve the strain by letting the mark go for just a fraction?

Not every deviation from the traditional line of gold coverage is inflation—there are many possibilities lying between a gold covered mark and an inflated mark, they maintain.

A second currency for domestic use only, for instance, is proposed. This could be issued to the amount needed to revive production, while the gold covered mark would be used in foreign transactions.

The argument against this, however, is that the people would soon begin hoarding the gold mark.

Another plan is called "credit expansion," involving the issue of money in proportion to an increase of the volume of trade. This has been rejected by the people as comouflaged inflation. Some advocate "controlled inflation," others believe the Government should depart from the "bureaucratic method of budget balancing."

Until now, all plans of this kind have suffered shipwreck before they had a chance to be put to a test, because the public dreads a repetition of the events of the inflation period. It has suffered untold hardships under Dr. Bruening's policy of taxation and cuts.

The small savings people were able to make since the inflation have been eaten up to a large extent because wages and doles are insufficient. They would rather endure this ordeal than a renewed fall of the mark.

In this matter German public opinion is till very powerful. It is supported by the Reichsbank, which only recently declared that its administration is politically independent and will protect the mark.

OMIT UTILITIES DIVIDEND

CHICAGO, June 21—Northwest Utilities Company has omitted the quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent prior lien preferred stock due at this time.

Finan ADD CHI BOARD—

MIDGET BRITISH FORD IN AUGUST

LONDON, June 21 Ford Motor, Ltd., will begin deliveries in August of its midget eight horsepower tudor saloon. It will sell for £120 f. o. b., or about $434 at current exchange.

SOME COTTON CLOTH MILLS CUT PRICES

Majority Refuse to Make Concessions—Output Is Curtailed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 21—Business in the primary cotton cloth market last week resumed a quiet aspect, which has prevailed for many weeks with the exception of the previous one.

Mills maintained their prices stoutly for several dull days, but late in the week some mills pressed sales by yielding 1-16c to ⅛c in the prices of some of the constructions of print cloths. The great majority of mills continued to decline all offers under the prices established last week.

Reports indicate that the curtailment of production is fully equal to expectations, and this is tending to reduce the stocks on hand so that some numbers are becoming scarce. Buyers are trying to buy goods for late summer and fall delivery, but, generally speaking, mills declined such offers at prevailing prices, which net them an undisputed loss.

The 39-inch 80x80s 4.00-yard print cloths were sold by a few mills and by second hands at 4 1-16c, but most mills sold at 4⅛c. The 72x76s 4.25-yard dropped to 3¾c for all sales, but the 68x72s 4.75-yard continued firm at 3⅝c. The 38½-inch 64x60s was the most active number.

Late in the week large sales were made at 3 1-16c for June and 3⅛c for July delivery. The 60x48s 6.25-yard fell to 2⅝c and the 44x40s 8.20-yard to 2 1-16 to 2⅛c.

Narrow print cloths were firm except the 28-inch 64x60s 7.30-yard, which brought 2 7-16c and 2½c, and the 32-inch of the same count 6.50-yard, which moved at 2⅜c.

New Low for Sheetings

New low prices were published a week ago on wide sheetings, sheets and pillow cases of high count branded goods. These prices with the discounts established to protect the wholesale customer are said to be the lowest prices for the last century. The announcement was said to be merely an adjustment of the price list to conform to the actual selling prices during the last few months.

Other manufacturers followed irregularly so that later in the week there appeared to be considerable confusion of prices in these goods. The makers of unbranded and lower count sheetings, sheets, and pillow cases claim their selling prices are still competitive with the new list and discounts.

Sheetings were generaly quiet although it is said that during the past two weeks some good orders have been sold confidentially at slight concessions from ruling prices. A number of constructions publicly sold lower last week.

Drills were in fair demand and the more active numbers were stronger. The 37-inch 3.25-yard rose to 4½c and the lower-priced makes of 2.35-yard and 3.95-yard sold for 5⅝c and 3⅜c, but the better qualities remained firm at the half-cent in each case. Twills did equally as well. The 39-inch 4.50-yard 68x76s gained ⅛ to 3⅜c and the 39-inch 64x72s 4.80-yard the same amount to 3½c.

Carded broadcloths were moderately active and steady in price. Good sales were made running into August delivery but the bulk of the business was for June and July deliveries. Spot deliveries command premiums. The 36½-inch 5.10-yard 80x56s sold at 3½c for spot and 3⅝c for July and August delivery and the 80x60s 5.00-yard ⅛c higher.

Broadcloths Improve

Combed broadcloths were in better demand, and eastern makes were decidedly higher. The 37-inch 136x60s 4.05-4.25-yard brought 7⅜c for eastern makes, while the southern goods sold at 7¼c and the 128x68s 4.20-4.40-yard rose from 7c southern and 7¼c eastern to 7¼c southern and 7⅜c eastern.

A survey recently completed by the Cotton Textile Institute discloses a great increase in the use of cotton for men's clothing. The survey included 32 cities in 24 states, more than 100 merchants having been consulted both north and south. Naturally the southern states lead in this vogue, with seersuckers and ducks the leading fabrics. The improvements in pre-shrinking and laundering of these goods have added greatly to their popularity.

In the fine and fancy goods division sales continued spotty for small lots of various constructions for quick delivery. Dealers in fancies report a revival of interest in mesh cloths, which sold for both spot and future delivery last week.

Staple lawns, both carded and combed, organdies, voiles, and dimities, all sold in small lots for spot delivery at prices which mills claim to be under cost. It is noteworthy that many mills declined to sell at prevailing low prices, and some buyers have paid the premiums the mills demanded, considering the extra quality worth it.

The 7.50-yard 40-inch 96x92s combed lawns, which early were available at 8½-¾c, could not be had for less than 8¾c late in the week. The 40-inch 9.00-yard 76x72s which last week sold at 5⅝c, brought 5½c for poor makes, but 5⅝c for the best makes, and the 40-inch 9.50-yard 72x68s gained from 5¼c to 5¼-½c. Ten-yard carded lawns 36-inch 72x60s sold at 4c southern and 4⅛c eastern.

Rayon goods were rather quiet and prices uncertain, being affected by rumors of another cut in rayon yarn.

AMERICAN COTTON CONSUMPTION

NEW YORK, June 21—The very sharp reduction of cotton mill activity in the United States has necessitated a downward revision of estimates of world consumption of American cotton this season, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. It now appears probable that the total consumption of the American staple will be around 12,400,000, or 12,500,000 bales, as compared with earlier indications of 12,750,000 or 13,000,000.

ASSOCIATED GAS REVENUES

For the 12 months ended April 30, 1932, Associated Gas & Electric System reports operating revenues of $103,747,090. This figure is $1,719,682, or 2 per cent, below the total of $105,466,772 reported for the previous 12 months. Revenues from sales of electricity, which totaled $77,518,652, and which accounted for over 74 per cent of the total gross operating revenues, continued to show an increase over the previous year.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	50½	50½
Alaska Gold Mines B	10½	10
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	71	71
Amer Ag Chem 6s '47	28	28
Amer Ag Chem '48	28	28
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	18	18
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	41½	41½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	21½	20½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	63	62
Amer Inter 5½s '49	64¾	64¾
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	40½	40
Amer T&T 5½s '39 cv	100¾	100½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	101	100¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	95¾	95½
Amer T&T 5s '65	95½	95½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	101½	101¼
Armour & Co 5½s '39	63¾	63
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	53	53
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	83½	83
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	93¼	93½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	73¾	72½
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	60¼	59½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	42½	41½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	20½	20½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	35½	34½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	54	53¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	77½	77½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	101¾	101
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	101	101
Ber Co Gas 5s	98½	98½
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	64	64
Boston & Maine 5s '55	51	51
Boston & Maine 5s '67	51¼	50
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102¼	102
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	75	74
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	94¾	94¾
Bush Term con 5s '55	32¼	32¼
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	101½	101½
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	76	76
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	75½	75⅞
Can NatRy gen 4½s '54	75¾	75¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	74½	74½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	74¾	74½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	74¼	73⅞
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	77¾	77¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	81½	81½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	81½	81¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	95	94½
Can North deb 7s '40	94½	94½
Can Pacific deb 4s	54	53¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	61	59⅝
Can Pacific 4½s '60	61¾	60½
Can Pacific 5s '44	73	73
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	57	56½
Carolina Cen Ry 4s	17	17
Cen New England 4s '61	53	53
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	68	68
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	79½	79½
Certainteed 5½s '48	28	28
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	72¼	72¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	83½	83½
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	41½	41
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	81	81
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	76	76
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	10½	9½
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	100½	100½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	35¾	35½
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	20	20
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	4½	4½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	18¾	18½
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	49¼	49¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	20½	18
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	12½	12
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	20½	20½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	29	28¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	25¾	25
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	14	14
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	33½	33
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	18¾	18
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	99	99
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	105¼	105¼
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	59	58½
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	58	56⅝
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	87½	87½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	50	50
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	39	39
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	44¾	44¾
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	68½	68⅝
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	68½	68½
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	91	91
Com Credit Co 6s '34	95	94
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	85½	85
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	6¼	6¼
Con Gas 4½s '51	92	91½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	102¾	102
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	100¼	100¼
Container Corp 5s ct '43	10	10
Container Corp 6s '46	22	22
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	16¼	16¼
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	22	22
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102	102
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	73⅝	73⅝
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	80¼	80
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	36	35½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	13	12½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	92⅝	92½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101⅝	101⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '49	99	98¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	75	74½
Dul & I Range 5s '37	97	96⅝
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97⅝	97½
Ed Ill Co of Bklyn 4s '39	97	97
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	63½	63½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	18¾	18¾
Erie RR gen lien	41	41
Erie RR gen 5s '75	18½	18½
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	41	41
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	22	22
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	31	31
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101¼	101½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	101	101
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	74¾	74¾
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	1½	1½
Goodrich 6s '45	37	37
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	72⅞	72¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	69	68
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	91¾	91⅝
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	93⅝	93¼
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	43½	43½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	61½	60¾
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	22½	22½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	29	29
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	71	70
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅛	100⅛
Ill Central 4¾s '66	24¾	24
Ill Central 6½s '36	50	50
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	93¼	93¼
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	24	23
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	4	4
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	39	39
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	38¾	36½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	18¾	18
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	59	58
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	47½	47½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	4½	4½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	36	36
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	18⅞	18¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	23½	22⅝
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	23	23
Inv Equity Corp 5s A '47	69¾	69¾
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	45	44
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	93	92⅞
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	54	54
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	83¼	82⅝
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	28	28
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	63¾	63¾
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	92	92
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	48½	48½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	75½	75½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	81	81
Laclede Gas 5½s D	50	50
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	53½	53½
L'Autaro 6s '54	¾	¾
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	34½	34½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	36⅜	36⅜
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	41	41
Loew's Ins 6s '41	68¾	68¾
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	25½	25¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	96⅞	96½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	24¾	24
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	78½	78
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	56	56
Metro Edison 4½s '68	70⅞	70
Metro Water 5½s 50	48	47¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	76⅝	76½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	75¾	75¾
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	15	15
Mo K & T 1st 4es '90	68	67⅛
Mo K & T 4½s '78	39	39
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	12¾	12¾
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A' 65	29	29
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	28¼	28
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	28½	28
Mo Pac 5s I '81	28½	28½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	9	8¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	79½	79⅛
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	76¾	76¾
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	38	36½
Nat Acme Co 6s '42	54	54
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	82	81⅝
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	25	20
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	96⅝	96¼
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	85	85
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	60	60
NYC&HR 4½s N	38	37¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	37¾	37¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	41½	40¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	52	49¼
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	16½	16¼
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	18⅝	18
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	33¼	32¼
NY Dock Co 5s '38	38⅜	38⅜
NY Edison 5s '44	102⅝	102⅝
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	108½	108
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	93¼	93¼
NY GELH&P 5s '48	104¼	103¼
NY NH&H 4½s '67	52½	50½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	49	48¼
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	3	3
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	93¾	93¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100	99¾
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	39	39
Niag Share 5½s '50	43	43
Norf & W con 4s '96	87	87
Norf & W div 4s '44	92½	92½
North Am Co 5s '61	67	66¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	65½	65½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	91¼	91¼
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	56⅝	56⅜
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	78	77¾
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	49	47½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	61¾	59½
Nor Pacific 5s D	51	51
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	98⅝	98
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	80	80
Otis Steel 6s '41	22	22
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101¼	100½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	100¾	100½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	16¼	15⅞
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	42¾	42¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	18⅜	18½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	82½	82¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	47½	47½
Penn Railroad 4¼s '63	64½	64¼
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	67½	67¼
Penn Railroad 4¼s D '81	63	63
Penn Railroad 5s '64	63	63
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	90	89¾
Pere Marquette 4s '56	32	32
Pere Marquette 5s '5	35	35
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	57⅝	57⅝
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	86	86
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	22	22
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	45½	44¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	16⅝	16½
Purity Baking 5s '48	53½	53½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	38	38
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	45	45
Republic I&C rfg 5½s '53	41	40
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	48	48
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	55	55
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	70	70
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	52	51½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	13¾	13¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	11¾	11¼
StP M&M con 6s '33	94¾	94
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	75¾	75¾
Seabd AL gold 4s ct st '50	5½	5½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	61¾	61¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	55	54
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	25	24½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	84½	84½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	87¾	87
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100¼	100
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	50	50
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101	101
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	38	38
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	57	57
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	38¾	38¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	36	36¼
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	57¾	57½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	17¾	17¾
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	22	22
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	22½	22½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101½	101
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	87	86¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	12	12
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	89½	89½
Texas Corp 5s '44	78	78
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	84½	84½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	37½	37½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	42¾	42¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	21½	21
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	91	90½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	72	72
Union Pacific 5s	91	91
US Rubber Co 5s '47	33¼	32½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	23½	22½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	25½	25
Virginia Ry 5s '62	97½	97½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	98⅝	98½
Web Det Chi 5s	52	52
Wabash RR 4½s '78	6	6
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	57	57
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	24	24
Wabash RR 5½s '75	6½	6½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	15	13½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	101	101
Western Electric 5s '44	93	92¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	49	48
Western Union 5s '51	48½	47½
Western Union 5s '60	48⅝	47
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	40	40
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	49	47¾
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	8¼	8
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	34	34
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	85½	85½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	67	67
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	29	29
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	56½	56
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	56¼	56

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jun21	Last Jun20
3½s '47	101.1	100.31	101.1	100.30
1st 4¼s '47	101.18	101.16	101.18	101.16
4th 4¼s '38	102.14	102.11	102.14	102.13
US 3s '5	92.30	92.16	92.28	92.15
US 3⅛s '49	94.	93.20	94.	93.23
US 3⅜s '43 March	98.	97.30	97.30	97.27
US 3⅜s '43 June	98.18	98.10	98.18	98.16
US 3⅜s '56	99.31	99.24	99.31	99.24
US 4s '54	102.15	102.5	102.15	102.4
US 4¼s '52	104.31	104.22	104.30	104.23

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	15⅝	15
Akershus 5s '63	59	59
Antwerp 5s '58	67	67
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	36⅛	36
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	36⅞	36
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	36⅛	36
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	37¼	37
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	36½	36
Argentine Gov 6s' 58 B	37¼	37
Australia 4½s '56	54¾	54¾
Australia 5s '55	60½	60½
Australia 5s '57	60½	60¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	84⅞	83¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	25⅝	25⅞
Belgium (King) 6s '55	86	86
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	94	93¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	98⅞	98⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '56	98⅝	98⅛
Berlin (City) 6s '58	19¾	19¾
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	20	20
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	33¾	31½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	31¾	30
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	28	28
Berlin Elec 6s '55	26½	25
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	3	3
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	16¼	16¼
Brisbane 5s '57	50	50
Budapest (City) 6s '62	18⅝	18½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	23⅛	23⅛
Bulgaria 7s '67	19½	19½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	93	93
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	73½	73
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	90	89⅝
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	5	5
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	15	15
Chile (Rep) 6s' 61	4½	4½
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	4	3¾
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	22	21½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	23	21½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	28	24¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	25¼	24½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	25	23⅝
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	24⅛	23¼
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	51	51
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	16	15½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	27½	27½
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	89⅞	89¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	37⅜	37½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	6	6
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	52¼	52
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	62	61
Denmark (King) 6s '42	67⅞	67
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	74	73¼
Duke Price Power 6s '66	41	40½
Dutch El 6s '47	88¾	88¾
Dutch El sf 6s '62	84½	84½
Finland 5½s '58	43	42⅞
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	48	48
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	85	85
French (Rep) 7s '49	112½	112⅛
French ((Rep) 7½s '41	117¼	117
German 7s '49	58⅝	55½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	35½	33⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	30¼	29
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	30½	29
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	36	36
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	19	18¾
Germ El Pow '53	28½	28½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	31	30
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	31	27½
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	33	32⅛
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	38½	37
Graz 8s '54	36	35¼
Greek 6s '68	18	17¾
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	56½	56
Hamburg 6s '46	27	27
Hansa 6s '39 ww	18⅝	18⅝
Harpen 6s '49 ww	25½	25½
Helsingfors 6½s '60	43	43
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	25	25
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	25	25
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	21¼	21¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	64¾	64½
Italy (King) 7s '51	85⅞	85⅜
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	42½	42½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '65	48	47⅝
Karstadt 6s '43	18⅛	18⅛
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	8⅝	8½
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	25	24¼
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	55½	55½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103¾	103¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	67	65
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	12	11½
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	10¾	10¾
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	72¾	72¾
New South Wales 5s '57	59¾	59¾
New South Wales 5s '58	59⅝	59
Norway (King) 5s '63	68⅝	68⅝
Norway (King) 5½s '65	70⅝	70¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	73½	72
Norway (King) 6s '44	73½	72
Norway (King) 6s '52	72	71⅝
Nuremberg 6s '52	20	20
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	29½	29
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	38	38
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	41⅝	41⅝
Oslo (City) 6s '55	66	66
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	50	50
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	104	104
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102⅞	102⅞
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	4½	4½
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	3	3
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	43¾	43¼
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	7	7
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	10⅝	10⅝
Prague (City) 7½s '52	75	75
Prussia 6½s '51	23⅞	23¼
Prussia 6s '52	23⅝	23
Queensland (State) 6s '47	63	63
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	31	30½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	29	28
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	29	28½
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	18	18
Rhinelbe 7s '46	30	30
Rome (City) 6½s '52	70	69½
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	28⅛	28⅛
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	9½	9½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	69	69½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	32	32
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	25	25
Saxon State 7s '45	36½	36
Silesia Bk 6s '47	16½	16½
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	19½	18⅞
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	31¾	31½
Sydney (King) 5½s '54	80	79¾
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	41¾	41¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	40	40
Tokyo Elect Lt 6s '53	33¾	33¾
Tyrol 7s '52	40	40
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	44¾	44½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	101¼	101
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	22¾	22⅛
Unit Stl W 6½s A '51	23	22½
Unterelbe 6s '53	27½	24¾
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	22	22
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	22	22
Vienna 6s '52	49	49
Warsaw 7s '58	33½	32⅜
Westphalia El 6s '53	17⅝	16⅞
Wurttemberg 7s '56	28½	28
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	43½	43

COTTON MARKET STRONG

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—After selling about 7 to 10 points net higher on trade buying and covering promoted by prospects for further showers in the South, cotton eased slightly today. July contracts sold up to 5.38 and were holding around 5.34 in the mid-afternoon market when active months generally were about 4 to 5 points net higher.

Price Rise Benefit To Sugar Concerns

THE uptrend in sugar prices due to increased demand should be helpful to the sugar producing companies in Cuba and Porto Rico. United Fruit Company, as the owner of Revere Sugar Refinery Company, plays a part in the refined market. For a considerable period the sugar end of the business has been unprofitable, but the company is in strong financial position to await the turn in the tide. At the year-end United Fruit had $36,000,000 in cash, in addition to $10,000,000 in U. S. Government securities and $7,500,000 in investments.

Another concern which will benefit by the sugar price bulge is the Central Aguirre Associates, which controls four operating companies and is the largest producer on the island of Puerto Rico. It is estimated that the company will earn minimum net profits of around $1,150,000 or $1.61 a share on the 714,616 shares. This estimate is based on an average price of $2.60 per 100 pounds of sugar, though last week Central Aguirre shipped a cargo at $2.90. The company's financial position is strong. Maintenance of current gains in sugar will mean higher profits for Central.

Standard Oil Of California Extends Offer

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21—In a telegram to William M. Keck, chairman of the executive committee for equitable curtailment of the oil industry in California, K. R. Kingsbury, president of Standard Oil Company of California, said:

"We are advised that while the State's production has been curtailed to a point under the total allowable for the State, a few fields are still producing in excess of the allowable fixed by your committee on a basis of a total of 476,700 barrels for the State. We are also informed that in at least two of these fields this condidtion will be immediately corrected, leaving only Long Beach and Huntington Beach producing more than their equitable share as determined by your committee.

"You will recall that in our offer one of the conditions of the higher price for crude oil was that no field should produce in excess of the allowable your committee has made such field.

"The great progress your committee has made and the wholehearted coöperation accorded it by the great majority of producers in the short time since our offer was made encourages us to believe that you will be successful in accomplishing the objective of your committee, and in order to afford an opportunity for doing so you may consider our offer as remaining in effect until 7 o'clock Thursday of this week, June 23.

"Our original proposal indicated that, if the production exceeded the allowable in any one week, the advanced prices would be withdrawn. We propose to extend this to a 10-day period."

LOS ANGELES—California crude oil production for the 24 hours ended 7 a. m. Saturday morning amounted to 461,075 barrels, as against the state proration allowable of 476,700 barrels, it was announced by the state umpire's office.

However, not all fields had reduced production to their allowable. The chief excess was at Long Beach, which was 2485 barrels over its allowable. Huntington Beach was 652 barrels over. Santa Fe Springs and Playa del Rey fields were under allotments, and Dominguez field was in line, it was announced.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN
(Including Texarkana & Fort Smith)

	1932	1931
May gross	$824,117	$1,290,058
Net aft txs	94,606	313,345
5 mos gross	4,273,662	6,277,498
Net aft txs	584,054	1,544,979

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	26¼	28¼	Manhatton	17½	19½
Commercial	92	100	*Public	17½	19½
Fifth Av	940	1040	Textile	24	27
First, N Y	960	1060	Trade Bank	15	30
Lafayette N	8	12	Yorkville	20	30

*Ex-dividend.

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Banca C I	145	155	*Fulton	187	220
Bk Eur T	43½	48½	Guaranty	197	202
Bk N Y & T	210	230	Irving	14⅜	15⅝
Bronx	12	17	Kings Co	2000	2100
Brooklyn	110	125	*Law Tle&G	32	37
Cn Hanover	95	99	M'facturers	18	20
*Chemical	29⅞	31⅞	New York	58½	61½
Corn Exchg	43½	46½	Title Guar	29½	32½
County	17	19	*Un States	970	1070
Empire	14⅜	16⅜			

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	24	26	Merchants	250	270
N Shawmut	17½	19	Second Nat	78	83
State St Tr	250	..			

CHICAGO BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ct Republic	51	53	Harris T&S	173	178
Chi Bk Com	9½	10½	No Trust	213	218
Cont Ill Bk	68½	70½	Strauss Nat	80	85
First Nat	146	152			

Public Utility Earnings

CHICAGO SURFACE LINES

	1932	1931
May gross	$3,938,927	$4,541,848
Resid receipts	648,552	739,265
Divs receipts*	†116,933	34,696
City's share	†64,313	19,083
Co's share	†52,620	15,613

*After expenses, taxes, joint account expenses, interest on purchase price, etc. †Deficit.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, June 21—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	June 21	Wk ago	Yr ago
Wheat, 2 red	$.64½	$.64½	$.95
Corn, 2 yellow	.45⅜	.44¾	.71⅜
Oats, 2 white	.31¼	.31	.37⅞
Flour	4.15	4.20	4.75
Beef, family	12.75	12.75	12.75
Pork	17.25	17.25	22.50
Lard	.0480	.0460	.0695
Cotton, mid up	.0535	.0515	.0870
Zinc	.0280	.0280	.0330
Iron	14.84	14.84	17.26
Steel, bil pitt	27.00	27.00	29.00
Copper	.05⅝	.05⅝	.08
Tin	.1937	.1975	.2290
Rubber	.02¾	.02⅝	.0612
Sugar	.0390	.0380	.0455
Lead	.0300	.0300	.0375
Print Cloth	.02	.02⅛	.0330

MOTOR SALES IMPROVING IN MIDDLE WEST

Ford Production Gains—Auburn Business Booms—Trade Is Quiet

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 21—The latest figures on automobile sales show improvement on a week-to-week basis. This is indicated by another increase in Ford production ad moderate gains in the schedules of certain other manufacturers. The Auburn Automobile Company startled the industry with a drastic reduction in prices, a move which, while almost eliminating profit, increased sales many fold.

Aside from this, there has been little of an encouraging nature from middle West business during the last week or two. Reports from retailers indicate that the volume of sales has held up well, but this has been accomplished only through heavy advertising and the sacrifice of practically all profit.

New buying of iron and steel in this area was smaller, and production schedules continued to decline. Structural steel orders were somewhat more numerous, although the tonnages involved were small.

Unfavorable labor developments in Indiana failed to find reflection in the coal markets. Prices for certain sizes were up slightly, as the result of the closing of a large mine in Illinois.

Demand for building materials and lumber continued quiet. The heaviest orders for lumber were for low-grade items, such as are used for crating. Retail demand from the yards was very dull, and wholesale prices were low at the mills.

The security markets have behaved in rather erratic fashion. In the main, the price trend has been downward, but the movement has been punctuated with occasional rallies. Each upward move, however, meets resistance before much progress has been made.

On the Chicago exchange activity has been at a minimum. There has been some interest in Cord Corporation, because of the spectacular advance in Auburn, for which Cord is management holding company on the New York Stock Exchange. Auburn more than doubled in price in less than a week, but subsequently lost a substantial portion of the gain. Other automotive stocks were quiet, and the utilities held little interest.

TELEPHONE COMPANY EARNINGS INCREASE

Associated Telephone Utilities Company, largest unit in the independent telephone field, reports gross earnings for the 12 months ended April 30, 1932, of $17,301,540, compared with gross of $16,221,038 for the preceding 12 months.

Balance of earnings for the period, after deduction of all charges except depreciation, amounted to $2,828,159 compared with $3,344,615 for the previous year.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans Stock Exch	2½%	2½%	1½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	3%	3%	2%
Com paper	2¾	2¾	2
Bar silver	27⅜c	27⅜c	28⅞c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days	1½	1½	1 @1½
4 to 6 months	1½	1½	1¼@1¾

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞
60 days	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞
90 days	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞
4 months	1⅛@1	1⅛@1	1⅛@1
5 months	1⅜@1¼	1⅜@1¼	1⅜@1¼
6 months	1⅜@1¼	1⅜@1¼	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

Call money	⅝%	⅝%	1¼%
Short bills	1@1 1/16	1@1 1/16	2⅛
3 mos bills	1@1 1/16	1@1 1/16	2 1/16@2⅛
Bar gold	114s 5d	114s	84s 11¼d
Bar silver	17d	16 13/16d	12½d

Boston Quotations

Call money	3%	3%	2½%
Com paper	3½@4	3½@4	2½@3
Coll'at loans	5	5	5

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Boston	3½	Budapest	6
Berlin	5	Calcutta	5
Brussels	3½	Copenhagen	4
Bucharest	7	Helsingfors	6½
Chicago	3½	Lisbon	6
Cleveland	3½	Madrid	6½
Dallas	3½	London	2½
Kansas City	3½	Oslo	4½
Minneapolis	3½	Prague	5
New York	3	Paris	2½
Philadelphia	3½	Riga	6
Richmond	3½	Sofia	8½
San Francisco	3½	Vienna	8
St. Louis	3½	Rome	5
Amsterdam	2½	Tokyo	5.11
Athens	11	Stockholm	4
Berne	2	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.60½	$3.61	$4.8665
Cables	3.60⅝	3.61⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0392¾	.0393	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1390	.1390	.139
Italy—lira	.0511½	.0511¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.2369	.2371	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1395	.1395	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0297	.0297	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1970	.1990	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0170	.0170	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0700	.0700	.129
Holland—florin	.4035	.4038	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.1775	.1790	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.6050	.6050	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0824	.0825	.193
Sweden—krona	.1845	.1855	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1948	.1949	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2362½	.2350	*
Shanghai—tael	.3037½	.3037½	*
India—rupee	.2700	.2700	.3650
Japan—yen	.2950	.3050	.4984
Java—florin	.4020	.4026	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4187½	.4175	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0760	.0760	.1196
Chile—peso	.0612½	.0612½	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2200	.2200	.40
Uruguay—peso	.4750	.4775	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8600	.8600	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4925	.4950	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, June 21 (AP)—Consols for money today were 65, DeBeers 3¾ and Rand Mines 3⅛. Money was ⅝ and discount rates on short bills 1 and 3 months bills 1@1 1/16 per cent.

ARGENTINA'S TRADE BALANCE

BUENOS AIRES, June 21 (AP)—Argentina's favorable trade balance for the first five months of 1932 exceeded $77,000,000. Exports amounted to $160,720,000, and imports $83,000,000.

New York Curb

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
†10 Ala Pow $7 pf	58¾	58¾	58¾
1 Alum Co Am pf	38	38	38
3 Alum Goods	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1 Alum Ltd pf	25	25	25
7 Am Bever	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
2 Am Cyan B	2½	2	2½
10 Am Gas & El	18	17½	18
1 Am Sup Power	1¾	1¾	1¾
9 Am Sup P 1 pf	35½	34¾	35½
2 Arotur Rad Tube	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 As G&El A	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Atl Cst Fish	¾	¾	¾
3 Atlas Util	5⅞	5½	5⅞
2 Atlas Util war	1¼	1¼	1¼
B			
1 Blue Ridge	⅝	⅝	⅝
C			
1 Can Marc Wirel	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Ct Hud G&E vtc	13	13	13
22 Cities Service	2¼	2⅛	2¼
2 Com & So war	1/16	1/16	1/16
1 Cont Shar cvt pf	½	½	½
1 Cord Corp	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
8 Curtis Mfg A	4	3¾	3¾
D			
1 Deere & Co	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
7 De Forest	¼	¼	¼
†25 Derby Oil pf	16½	16½	16½
E			
1 Eisler Elec	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8 El Bond & Sh (6%f)	7	6⅞	7
1 El B&Sh pf (6)	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 El B&Sh $pf (5)	19	19	19
1 Europ El A (.30)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
F			
3 Ford M Can A	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 Ford Mot Ltd	2¾	2¾	2¾
G			
1 GenElLtd rct(.36⅔)	5¾	5¾	5¾
2 Glen Alden	6¾	6½	6¾
3 Gold Seal Elec	1/16	1/16	1/16
4 Goldman Sachs	1½	1½	1½
H			
2 Hudson Bay M&S	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
I			
†25 Ill P&L $6 pf	29½	29½	29½
1 Ins Co N Am	25	25	25
1 Inter Sup Pow	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 Inter Util B	¾	¾	¾
L			
1 Lackaw Sec	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
1 Lake Shore Mines	22¼	22¼	22¼
2 Lefc Real pf	6½	6½	6½
1 Leonard Oil	1/16	1/16	1/16
M			
2 Mining Co Can	¾	¾	¾
N			
1 Nat Fuel G (1)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
†50 Nat P&L 6%pf(6)	44	43¾	43¾
3 Nat Steel war	½	½	½
†10 New Eng Pw pf (6)	21	21	21
1 Niag Sh Md B 5% F	4½	4½	4½
21 Nor Europ Oil	1/16	⅛	1/16
†50 Nor States P 1 pf	67	67	67
O			
2 Ohio Cop	1/16	1/16	1/16
P			
5 Pennroad	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Pa Wat & Pow	37¼	37¼	37¼
41 Premier Gold	½	7/16	½
R			
5 Railroad Sh	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Roosevelt Fd	⅛	⅛	⅛
S			
10 St Anth Gold	1/16	1/16	1/16
2 St. Regis Pap	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Seaboard Util	⅝	⅝	⅝
4 Sec Allied Corp n v	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Shawin W&P	8½	8½	8½
†25 Sherwin-Wms	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
1 Smith Corona vtc	2¼	2¼	2¼
14 Stand Sil-Lead	⅛	⅛	⅛
5 Stroock & Co (1)	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Swift & Co (2)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
3 Swift Int (3)	18½	18½	18½
T			
1 Transcont Air	1½	1½	1½
U			
2 Unit Found	⅝	⅝	⅝
6 Unit Gas pf (7)	15⅝	15	15
3 Un Lt&Pow A	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
2 US Elec Pow	½	½	½
V			
1 Venezuel Pet	1/16	1/16	1/16
W			
†25 Westvaco Chlor pf	49	49	49
Y			
1 Y Oil & Gas	½	½	½

CURB DOMESTIC BONDS

	High	Low	12:30
5 Ala Pow 5s '46	91	91	91
1 Ala Pow 4½s '67	72	72	72
3 Am El & Pow 6s 57A	23	23	23
1 Am G&E 5s 2028	73¾	73¾	73¾
2 Am G&Pw 5s '53	17½	17½	17½
11 Am P&Lt 6s 2016	48	47	47¼
1 Am Roll M 5s '48	38¼	38¼	38¼
10 Asso Elec 4½s'53	33½	33	33½
8 Asso G&E 5s '50	17	17	17
1 Asso G&E 5½s '77	23	23	23
28 Asso G&E 5s '68	17¾	17¼	17¼
9 Asso G&E 4½s '49 C	14	13¼	13¼
3 Assoc Tel Util 6s'33	33⅝	33½	33½
3 As Tel&Tel 5½s'55A	29	29	29
15 Bklyn Ed 5s'52B	101	101	101
4 Broad Riv P 5s'54A	44½	44¼	44¼
1 Cent Ill PS 4½s'81H	61¼	61¼	61¼
3 Cent Pub Serv 5½s'49	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
4 Cent St El 5½s '54	24½	24½	24½
1 Cent St El 5s'48	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
2 Cent St P&L 5½s'53	27¼	27¼	27¼
10 Chi Dist El 4½s'70 A	65	65	65
62 Cities Ser 5s'50	28	27⅝	27⅝
6 Cities Ser P 5½s'52	31	30⅝	30⅝
3 Cleve El Illum 5s'39	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
6 Comw'lth Ed 5s'54 B	92½	92	92½
11 Com'with Ed 4s'81 F	72¼	72¼	72¼
19 Comw'lth S 5½s'48 A	45⅛	44⅝	45
2 Com P&L 5s'57	45¾	45¾	45¾
1 Cons G B 5½s'52 E	105	105	105
5 Cons Gas Balt 4s'81	87½	87½	87½
1 Cons G Ut 6½s'43 A	14	14	14
1 Consum Pow 5s'36	101	101	101
5 Cont G & El 5s'58 A	45½	45⅛	45⅛
5 Cont Oil 5¼s'37	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 Crucible Steel 5s'40	42	42	42
3 Cumbld CP&L 4½s'56	72½	72½	72½
2 Det C Gas 6s'47 A	82	82	82
1 Duke Pow 4½s'67	87	87	87
1 East Util Inv 5s'54 A	14½	14½	14½
1 Ed Elec Ill 5s '35	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Elec Pw&Lt 5s 2030	34½	34½	34½
4 Emp Dist El 5s'52	40	40	40
3 Emp O&R 5½s'42	32½	32	32
5 Fireston Tire 5s'42	73	72½	73
11 Fla Pow&Lt 5s'54	58	57½	57½
1 Gary E&G 5s'34 A	52¾	52¾	52¾
4 Gatineau Pow 5s'56	55¼	55¼	55¼
1 Gatineau Pow 6s'41	42	42	42
1 Gatineau Pw 6s'41B	40	40	40
2 Gen Mot Accp 5s'34	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Geo Pow 5s'67	78½	78½	78½
1 Gulf Oil Pa 5s'47	90¼	90¼	90¼
5 Houst L&P 4½s'81E	78	78	78
5 Ill Pw&Lt 5s'56 C	56	55½	56
5 Ill Pw&Lt 5½s'57	38	37½	37½
10 Ill Pw@L 5½s'54B	59½	59½	59½
2 Ind Serv 5s'50	25½	25⅞	25½
5 Interl P Sec 6½s'55C	58¾	58½	58½
1 Interl P Sec 6½'54B	83	83	83
1 Inters Pow 6s'52	28½	28½	28½
1 Jersy CP&L 4½s'61C	79	79	79
1 Lehigh P S 6s 2026 A	60	60	60
1 Mass Util 5s'49 A	72	72	72
1 Metro Ed 4s '71	68	68	68
2 Mich Lt Co 5s '46	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Mid W Util 5s '35	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Minn Gen El 5s '34	101	101	101
5 Minn P&L 4½s '78	71	71	71
8 Minn P&L 5s '55	72¾	72¾	72¾
3 Miss P&L Co 5s '57	67	67	67
2 Nat P&L 6s 2026 A	62	62	62
1 Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	54½	54½	54½
8 Nat Pub Ser 5s '78	16¾	16½	16½
5 NE G&E 5s '50	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
11 NE Pow 5½s '54	40½	40½	40½
3 NY Ed 5s '51 C	100⅞	100¾	100⅞
1 NY St E&G 4½s '80	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
5 Nor Am L&P 5s '34	70	70	70
6 Ohio P Ser 5s'54 D	70	70	70¼
1 Okla G&E 6s'40 A	65	65	65
2 Pac Gas&El 4½s'57E	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Pac G&E 4½s'60 F	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Phil El Pw 5½s'72	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 Pitts Steel 6s'48	68	68	68
4 Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
1 Roch C Pow 5s'53	20	20	20
1 South Cal Ed 5s '52	97½	97½	97½
8 South Cal Ed 5s '54	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1 So'west P&L 6s2022A	49	49	49
1 Staley Mfg 6s '42	47	47	47
2 Stand G&E 6s '35	46½	46½	46½
1 Stand G&E 6s '51	38	38	38
10 Standard P&L 6s '57	36¼	36¼	36¼
3 Standard P&Lt 6s'57	36¼	36¼	36¼
3 Superpow Ill 4½s '68	60	60	60
14 Swift & Co 5s '44	97	97	97
1 Twin City RT5½s52A	28	28	28
13 Un Lt&P 6s'75	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
2 Virg Pub Serv 6s'46	40	39½	40
2 Virg Pub Ser 5s'50 B	58	57	58
5 West Tex Ut 5s '57 A	39⅜	38⅜	38⅜
1 W U G&E 5½s '55 A	76	76	76
1 Wisc Pub S 5½s B'58	75	75	75

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low	12:30
3 Cent Bk Ger 6s'52 A	25	23½	23½
1 Danish Con 5½s'55	62	62	62
2 Danzig Port 6½s'52	25	25	25
4 Europ El 6½s'65 xw	40	40	40
4 Euro Mtg 7s'67 C	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
4 Farmers N M 7s'63	20	20	20
1 Fin Ind Bk 7s'44	50½	50½	50½
1 Finld R M Bk 6s'61	33¾	33¾	33¾
5 Ger Cons Mun 6s'47	24¾	24¾	24¾
30 Gesfürel 6s'53 xw	30½	29¾	30½
8 Hanover City 7s'39	22½	21¾	22
10 ItSupPw 6s'63Axw	24½	24½	24½
1 Rio de Jan 6½s '59	3½	3½	3½
1 Ruhr Gas 6½s '53 A	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 Russ 5½s 1921	¾	¾	¾
5 Sauda Fls 5s '55 A	91½	91	91
4 SaxPubWks 5s'32	41	40	40
1 Terni El 6½s '53	45	45	45
2 Tiets-Leon 7½s'48xw	33	33	33

†—Actual sales. xd—Ex-dividend. ex—First sale since ex-dividend date or dates. xr—Ex-rights. a—Plus extra or extras. b—Including extra or extras. e—Paid last year. f—Payable in stock. g—Paid so far this year.

MIDLAND BANK SEES APPROACH OF PROSPERITY

Business Expansion Outcome of Monetary Policy Now Being Pursued

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — "Solid expansion of business and a rise in commodity prices" as the ultimate outcome of the expansive monetary policy now being pursued in Great Britain and the United States is the forecast of the Midland Bank, an important British financial institution, controled by Mr. Reginald McKenna, an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The latest monthly review of the bank gives reasons for expecting recovery to be slower in the United States than in Great Britain, but it declares there is everything to be said for the undeflected continuance of the present policy.

"At the best," it says, "recovery thus induced must be slow and steady; at the worst, it can be readily arrested by inconsistency in the pursuit of the required monetary policy. It would then be folly to expect that the policy now in force will immediately be expressed in pronounced business recovery. Some time must elapse before the evidence of success can be expected to appear."

The bank's argument is based upon a regular sequence of anticipated causes and effects. First, discount rates must go down to unremunerative levels; second, prices of gilt-edged securities must rise; third, a demand will be created for industrial investments; fourth, new capital issues will be stimulated; fifth, these issues will encourage developmental enterprises; sixth, employment will be increased, greater purchasing power arise, production and trade be stimulated and commodity prices will move upward.

This view of the situation is not shared by all British economists. Orthodox opinion here indeed tends to regard the chief obstacles to world trade recovery as lying in the political rather than in the financial sphere.

Reparations, war debts and tariffs, are represented as the main barriers to be overcome. The difference of opinion nevertheless is more in emphasis than in fundamentals, for leading British economists are unanimous that monetary policy, tariffs and interstate debts are all involved. The Midland Bank places the accent upon the first named of these factors.

STABILITY IN DRY GOODS PRICES IS NOW DEVELOPING

CHICAGO, June 21—A gradual and fundamental development of stability in dry goods prices is the item of major encouragement to retailers and wholesalers in this market.

The conviction is growing among leading merchants that present dry goods values represent a pretty complete deflation of price levels and that goods purchased for fall trade will provide better profit margins than in some time.

At present, of course, when retail trade is in its doldrums, losses are practically inescapable, due to low volume and insufficient scaling down of cost compared with reduced selling prices.

The frantic efforts to maintain volume by sacrificing price and profit for more than two years are being discarded. Leading merchants here, however, say this destructive force will require consistent attention before the run of merchants are "educated" as to its dangers to the retail structure.

GRAIN PRICES RISE IN CHICAGO MARKET

CHICAGO, June 21 (AP)—Influenced by further rains in Kansas and Oklahoma, causing harvest delay, wheat prices averaged a little higher early today. Trade was extremely light owing to the new Government tax on all grain futures transactions.

Opening at ⅛ off to ¼ up, wheat subsequently held near the initial limits. Corn started unchanged to ¼ higher and later tended to sag.

Opening prices were: Wheat—July old 48⅞c, new 48⅝@¾c; September old 51½@⅝c, new 51½c; December, 54⅝@½c. Corn — July, 30¼@⅜c; September, 32¼@⅜c; December, 32⅝c. Oats—July, 20½@⅝c; September, 20⅞c; December 22⅞c.

PRODUCTION IS NOW UNDER CONSUMPTION

DETROIT, June 21 — "The one outstanding favorable factor on the business horizon," said H. H. Heimann, executive manager, in keynote address of the National Association of Credit Men's convention, "is that, irrespective of how small consumption may be, it is nevertheless in excess of production.

"Any common sense analysis will indicate you cannot continuously consume more than you can produce; in a short time the wheels of production must start turning. Your inventories of finished goods have been going steadily down. Replenishing day cannot be far away."

DIVIDENDS

National Fire Insurance Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 23.

Howe Sound Company declared a dividend of 10 cents, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

Gotham Silk Hosiery Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 12.

Philadelphia National Bank, New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25, payable July 1 to stock of record June 24.

National Rockland Bank, Boston, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 80 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 21.

Lawyers Mortgage Company declared a quarterly dividend of 30 cents, payable June 30 to stock of record June 21.

WHITE MOTOR GETS CONTRACT

CLEVELAND, June 21 (AP)—The White Motor Company announced receipt of an order for 435 six-cylinder trucks, costing more than $1,000,000, from the United States Post Office Department. The trucks will be assigned to various sections of the country to pick up, relay and deliver mail.

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REALTY STUDY IS PLANNED BY NEW YORK UNIT

Relation to Taxation Is Aim of Analysis by Institute

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 21—The Institute of Economic Research, affiliated with Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., is laying plans for a thoroughgoing analysis of the structure of New York City real estate in its relation to taxation. The aim is to compile statistical data, which cannot be disputed, of the true value of individual parcels of real property here, with a view to making just corrections in the assessment rolls. These rolls now show that real estate produces about three-fourths of the city's income.

Announcement that the study would be undertaken was made by the Equitable Assessment Association, representative of realty interests here, Sunday. The announcement was followed by the naming of the board of trustees of the citizens' budget committee, organized last week. Mr. Peter Grimm, formerly member of the Real Estate Board of New York, was named chairman, the other trustees being Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mr. John W. Davis, Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, Mr. James Speyer, and Mr. Lewis E. Pierson.

The assessment association's survey will be headed by Dr. Richard T. Ely, internationally known economist, specializing in land and realty problems, and owes its inception to a revolt of property-owning taxpayers against high assessments, which, it was charged in many cases, are more than the value of their properties. It was this rising of real estate owners that brought the Equitable Assessment Association into being.

The survey will be nonpartisan and will be supported by a group of nationally prominent men, the announcement said. It was stressed that Dr. Ely and his staff will have "an absolutely free hand and will conduct this research without alliances with any organization or civic committee."

"The real estate situation since the depression," the announcement said, "has brought an enormous succession of foreclosure sales and property values have slumped to such an extent that few of the property owners in Greater New York can provide income enough to pay carrying charges, which were made upon the basis of recent boom years of prosperity.

"The importance of this determination to put the entire land tax situation in Greater New York upon a scientific basis can scarcely be exaggerated. The enormous values of New York's real estate and the excessive prices which this land attained in 1929 has made the recent depression operate with disastrous calamity upon practically every owner of property within the city."

Mr. R. V. Calder, president of the Equitable Assessment Association, in a statement supplementing the announcement stressed that the whole official structure in New York was founded upon real estate, and declared that any maladjustment in true valuation, assessments or improvements has a disastrous effect upon the taxpayer as well as upon the city.

CHRYSLER CORPORATION SALES

DETROIT, Mich., June 21—Retail sales of De Soto and Plymouth cars by De Soto dealers during the week ended June 11 totaled 1544 cars, compared with 849 for the like week of last year, a gain of 82 per cent. This also represented a sizable gain over the preceding week of this year. At the same time unfilled orders in the hands of dealers amounted to 892, compared with 390 for the like period last year, an increase of 212 per cent.

BANK OF SPAIN

MADRID, June 21—The principal items in the weekly statement of condition of the Bank of Spain (in pesetas, 000 omitted) follow:

	June 18	June 11
Gold	$ [illegible]	2,254,900
Foreign bills	290,100	288,600
Discounts	3,071,400	3,099,600
Circulation	4,808,400	4,784,300
Bank rate	6½%	6½%

YOUNGSTOWN BANK TO REOPEN

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 21—City Trust & Savings Bank, the last bank closed in Youngstown, will reopen early in July with assistance from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, a reorganization committee stated. It will be the fifth in the State to reopen without a merger thus far in 1932, and is the second largest to open under that condition this year.

EDUCATIONAL

Genius and Purposefulness

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MR. STANWOOD COBB has chosen a heartening title for his latest book in "Discovering the Genius Within You," recently published by John Day ($2.50). Amid the flood tide of "self-improvement" volumes that would help the public to keep its "lie and lay" straight, learn to write short stories in three weeks, leap over the man who has the job just ahead, this definitely encouraging, common-sense book on realizing, training and making the most of one's gifts and abilities, is a refreshing contribution to the art of self-exploration.

"Genius is not a mysterious gift which descends by grace on a small number of specially blessed human beings," writes Mr. Cobb. "It is a heightened expression of ordinary human faculties. . . . Every man may learn to heighten the degree and plane of his existence till it approximates to the level of genius. You are never kept back by your past. Today you can always surpass the point you had reached yesterday. If you take seriously, as genius does, the possibilities which life offers you, you can discover incalculable treasures within yourself. You are richer than you realize."

Here, then, is the theme of the book, and on this voyage of self-exploration the author, a well-known educator, would guide the explorer into a greater realization of his own powers and possibilities.

First of all, the bogey of a discouragement that is based on constant comparison of oneself with others must be laid low. Granted that all do not excel equally in every line. That would be foolish and uninteresting. "It is not to everyone's advantage that people should strive to outshine one another. What we need is that they should develop their own ability to the full, irrespective of whether someone else has more or less. They should give free rein to their own uniqueness, and between the uniqueness of one man and the uniqueness of another, there can be no comparison."

Found in Biographies

This seems to be a day in which biographies of men and women capture the imagination of the reading public. A wholesome interest in "how he did it," "how he got there," "how he or she overcame" has gripped us all. If Mr. Cobb has made use of the wide popularity of this appeal, he has also turned it to good purpose. "Discovering the Genius Within You" develops variations on its main theme through brief meditations upon the significance in lives of recognized "great men." To quote again: "If we study the lives of those men who are recognized by all to have been creative in a superlative degree . . . we find that they possess in common certain striking qualities. We find that these qualities are not superhuman; they are qualities native to everyone; but we find them expressed most freely, spontaneously and abundantly in the men we call great. If, then, an individual should wish to develop in himself the qualities of genius, it would be necessary for him to study the lives of men of genius and the technique by which they have worked."

The first guide on Mr. Cobb's travel chart is the point that we must search until we find the right means of expression for ourselves, and then carry through with it. "This one thing I do," said Paul. Michael Faraday as a poor boy was given tickets to a series of lectures by Sir Humphry Davy. He was so entranced that he made an elaborate and bound set of volumes of the notes he had taken, sent them to Davy with a letter asking to be employed by him as a helper. He saw the field in which he could express his best self and from then on he never deviated from that course. Anthony Trollope did not let his job as a post office inspector keep him from going ahead with novel writing. He used his margins of time, would not be discouraged at early failures, kept on practicing and improving. Sinclair Lewis wrote novels on the train as he traveled to work in the morning. At length he saved enough money to feel he dared give up his job and take time off to write "a really good novel."

The result was "Main Street." The point is, however, that he took important steps toward the thing he wanted to do, even though he was employed all day at something else and saw no immediate possibility of making novel writing his career. He used his margins well, and proved, under fire, the earnestness of his purpose. Sometimes an individual takes many years to find his true channel of expression. Robert Frost seemed to be drifting but one can see now that he was seeking an outlet for poetry writing the whole time. What if he had stopped seeking and simply accepted a mold and fit himself supinely into it! William De Morgan was over 60 when he left his profession and became a novelist. Age has nothing to do with the search.

"It is easy to delude ourselves by a system of deferred payments—by the substitution of resolves for present exertion," is added.

"But what we are hoping to do tomorrow never gets done. It is only what we do today that counts toward progress."

Close to the Path

Geniuses, Mr. Cobb finds, have in common a purposefulness that keeps them so close to the path they have chosen, that nothing can lure them aside. They give up all other attractions. In fact they are not attracted elsewhere. One cannot imagine Faraday going down first one bypath and then another. He cared too much about the task at hand. Mr. Cobb calls this "concentration." We submit that "purposefulness" is a happier and truer term. We should like to go even further and, borrowing from one of today's thinkers, substitute for "concentration" the beautiful idea of "consecration."

Enthuiasm is a quality geniuses have in common, Mr. Cobb also finds. And after discussing the importance of "making our own environment" and realizing that we actually can do so, he brings out the need of solitude and meditation, and ways of achieving it. Other qualities discussed as noticeable in great men are: spontaneity, childlikeness, an attitude of constant self-improvement. He emphasizes the importance of maintaining a victorious attitude—this does not mean victorious over others. He warns us against what he calls "the Midas touch," desiring material success; against a bovine content in merely vegetating in the pasture in which we happen to be. "You have the precious gifts of intelligence that you may look beyond your physical boundaries," he points out, "cultivate your hidden capacities, and grasp something of the vastness, the unity of life." "Acquire large enthusiasms," he next advises.

The book in many ways is a message to the adult, from a workman at the very heart of the New Education. Stanwood Cobb has long been one of Progressive Education's most loyal champions, being one of the founders and early presidents of the Progressive Education Association, as well as an active worker in the field. For those interested in education, therefore, the chapter on The New Education, showing how children in progressive schools today are being encouraged to "discover the genius within them," is of special worth. Mr. Cobb confessed to me that one of his reasons for writing the book is to make available to the adult who has been brought up in the more limiting concepts of the older methods of schooling, the freeing ideas now familiar to the child of the new type of school today. No handicap is too great to be overcome, he brings out, and backs up his statement by stories of the lives of those who went forward over physical, social, and mental obstacles, including poverty, fear, old age, physical disability. And if one's working day cannot be improved, improve one's attitude toward it, he advises; and at the same time make use of one's leisure as a satisfying channel for self-expression. The book has in it much that is heartening and inspiring. There will be points of disagreement, to be sure, as indeed there should be. But the purpose is there, and those who might take issue with too much emphasis on "self"-expression, can yet find much in line with their thinking, and much that is releasing and freedom-giving. What is more, the modern educator, thoroughly aware of the new psychology, is yet free from its jargon and its dictates, seeing greater values in tenderness and encouragement, discerning more clearly than many modern educators the difference between ambitious self-expression and the discovery and emphasis of spiritual capacities.

* * *

In going through the book it occurred to me that it might make a stimulating textbook for clubs and older high school classes which would enjoy a course in the reading of biographies. With this in thought, I wrote Mr. Cobb, asking him if he would like to suggest a short list of biographies culled from those which he read or reread when writing his book together with a few notes on each book. The suggestion met with interested coöperation. We are able therefore to print Mr. Cobb's own list, which we offer without editorial comment:

Finding a work that expresses one's talents. Biographical example: Anthony Trollope. Suggested reading: Trollope's "Autobiography."

No worth-while achievement can be accomplished without enthusiasm. Biographical example: Paul of Tarsus. Suggested readings: "The Acts," and "He Upset the World," by Bruce Barton.

Daring to "Be oneself." Biographical example: Walt Whitman. Suggested reading: "Leaves of Grass."

Remaining childlike and simple, young in spirit. Biographical example: Socrates. Suggested readings: Chapter 8 of "The Saviors of Mankind," by William E. VanBuskirk, and "Plato's Dialogues."

Making one's own environment conducive to your best work. Biographical example: Lafcadio Hearn. Suggested reading: "Reminiscences of Lafcadio Hearn," by S. K. Hearn.

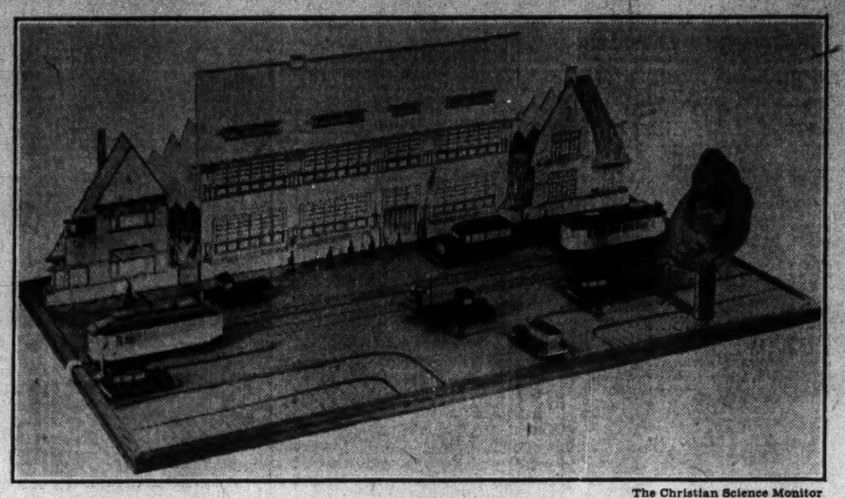
Seeking frequent periods of solitude. Biographical example: Thoreau. Suggested readings: Thoreau's "Journal," and "Little Journey to Thoreau," by Elbert Hubbard.

Keep improving and increasing your gifts. Biographical example: Leonardo da Vinci. Suggested reading: "Little Journey to Leonardo da Vinci," by Elbert Hubbard; also article on Da Vinci in "Encyclopedia Brittanica."

Having a world vision for all the needs of humanity. Expanding your viewpoint from the personal to the universal. Biographical example: Woodrow Wilson. Suggested reading: "Selected Literary and Political Papers and Addresses of Woodrow Wilson." (Grosset and Dunlap edition.)

Maintaining the victorious attitude. This does not mean victorious over others; it means living the fullest, richest, noblest life of which one is capable. Biographical example: Again, Paul of Tarsus. Also N. C. Hanks. Suggested reading: "Up From the Hills," by N. C. Hanks.

Supplementary readings:
"The Father of Little Women," by Honore Wilsie Morrow.
"American—The Life Story of a Great Indian," by Frank B. Linderman.
"Charles W. Eliot," by Henry James.
"Goethe," by Jean Marie Carre.



The Christian Science Monitor

Traffic Model Designed and Distributed By the Dutch Tourist Club for Traffic Lessons in Schools

Traffic Rules Taught in Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Hague

TWO hundred thousand Dutch 12-year-old children are now annually receiving sound traffic education through the efforts of the Dutch Tourist Club. This club, counting several scores of thousands of cyclists among its members, is actively engaged in propagating efficient traffic education for children. For this purpose it has spent important sums for the distribution of printed traffic rules, school wall pictures, sheets of traffic stamps for use in the traffic lessons in schools and traffic models.

The traffic stamps, together with the instructions for teaching to be used by the teachers, have been offered free of charge to all pupils in the highest forms of the primary schools in the Netherlands. The pupils paste the stamps into scrapbooks, and after the lesson write a story on the explanatory remarks, given by the teacher, on each stamp. In this way they collect a complete traffic handbook of their own.

The Tourist Club has also developed another admirable system of object teaching of traffic rules. Models of about 23" x 38" have been designed and are sold at cost price ($20) to the schools. As all the parts of the model, such as houses, trees, tramcars, motorcars, sidewalks, puppets, etc., can be changed, and several situations can be represented (a straight street, a curve, an intersection), these miniature models afford ample opportunity for classes to study thoroughly all kinds of natural traffic situations, and to solve an unlimited number of traffic puzzles.

The Parent

Berkeley, Calif.

Dear Friends:

Many volumes are written on child training, but many more could be written on parental training and restraint. Each day is one of training for me, and I want to again share some of my experiences with The Parent.

We have a 4-year-old son in our home. I was trying to impress on him the use of the Golden Rule in his relationship with other small children. One day it seemed necessary for my husband to spank him. He came to me in tears, and asked why I did not teach daddy the Golden Rule, too. And we thought we had been teaching him by precept!

I find that much good can be accomplished by coöperation with other parents. It is rather difficult for a child to pick up toys after the other children have gone home. Therefore, it is understood in our home that all toys must be put away before the children may go home, and the same applies in the homes where our son plays. As these parents have the same difficulty, they are more than willing to coöperate with me.

If a child is one who confides in a parent, much constructive training is done. If our son comes to me and says that so-and-so does this or that, which he apparently believes to be wrong, and in most cases his thinking is correct, no attempt is made to criticize the person, but we discuss why it is wrong. In several instances I have been able to tell a parent, so that the wrong has been corrected at its source. He feels just as free to tell me if he has done things which he knows to be wrong.

An alarm clock has done away with much unnecessary talking and scolding. If there is any desire to procrastinate with dressing or eating, a certain time limit is set for accomplishing the task. At first, it was necessary to throw away a meal or two, but this has not happened now for over two years. To wait until the next meal is quite hard for a little boy.

This letter is sent as a partial payment for my gratitude for this department of the Monitor.

(Mrs.) Z. L. B.

* * *

Harvey, Ill.

Dear Friends:

Someone asked the readers of this column how they handled the problem of neighbors' children, and here are a few of our experiences.

Our own children are in their teens now, but when they were small there were several children to the north and south of us, and rather close at that. Across our lawn was almost a beaten path, as back and forth the little feet would paddle. Neither hedges, bushes nor flowers were a hindrance. Many moments were spent explaining to them about the young grass peeping out and not liking to be stepped upon, but all the promises and good resolutions were soon forgotten. So we decided to smile and not notice it, for all too soon the tots would be grown, and we might be wishing there were bare spots again in the lawn.

However, what tried to bother me most was the noise when playing "Indian" or similar games. One day I was working in the back yard and the shrieking was terrible, so I called all the kiddies into our yard and we played "School," singing songs solos and choruses, reciting rhymes, and soon it was recess. "Ding-a-ling" and away they ran for a few moments, soon returning with "More, more"; and thus we spent a delightful morning which was often repeated. Sometimes we played store. Card tables and wooden boxes were counters, jelly glasses and their covers contained all kinds of groceries (make-believe) and there was even a cash box with compartments. Each child received his turn as cashier, storekeeper, and buyer.

With the little girls and their dolls I played "Neighbor" by calling them Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Brown and asking questions about the children just as I might ask any real mother. This was greatly enjoyed and the little ladies would be so serious that I would often have to hide a smile.

The years have passed and we live in another neighborhood and here too I often enjoy the neighbor's children in the same old way, thus bringing pleasure to the children, their parents and also my humble self. I shall be glad to correspond with anyone anywhere.

(Mrs.) E. C.

* * *

Chicago

Dear Friends:

Having so often been helped with suggestions from The Parent Column, I want to tell how greatly my young daughter has benefited from the ideas expressed therein.

A number of suggestions have been put to use, such as the indocrsandpile idea, made by filling a large flat pan with cornmeal. Many hours have been enjoyed in this way, and other suggestions concerning discipline have been applied with success.

I have always been a lover of the out-of-doors, and have found that two years of age is not too young for a little child to begin to understand and appreciate nature in many of its phases. Our little girl has been encouraged to watch and notice changes that take place, such as the bright green grass appearing, the tiny unfolding of leafy buds, little bright flowers showing here and there, the song of birds, and all that is interesting and enjoyable to notice on a walk.

This has brought about alertness and appreciation to a surprising degree, and the little one joyfully calls attention now to a robin or sparrow, naming them correctly, and to the tiny buds, understanding that when the warm sun shines the little leaves come out. Some children are more quick to learn such things than others, but it is certainly worth the parents' effort, and such interest means so much to the child as he grows older, and enjoyment in simple things is increased.

Children pass through various phases of growth and changes, some of them very trying to a mother, but by knowing the phases are not permanent, and by endeavoring be patient and calm ourselves, we teach the child calmness and self-control, and he soon patterns our example, while the wrong little traits simply disappear.

(Mrs.) H. K. S.

* * *

St. Cloud, France

Dear Friends:

The whole Monitor is so interesting and this column particularly inspiring. I therefore gladly send a contribution if only in gratitude for all the help it is to me.

I am tutoring three girls, aged 4 to 8 years, and I welcome anything that helps me to continue their growth. As a rule I find the Golden Rule the most excellent principle in dealing with children as one would with adults. Once I was perplexed because the eldest girl was inclined to spoil the other children's play by taking away their toys. Then I tried this plan: Every time she took something I made her give me one of her toys, which I explained to her would be given to a child who understood the rights of others. Directly she did something kind or unselfish she won the toy back again. If she could not manifest these qualities within a week she forfeited the toy. This worked so well that never once did she fail to get the toy back and in a few weeks the undesirable trait disappeared.

We are obliged to travel a great deal and we find it a good practice for each girl to have her own little attaché case in which she carries paper, pencils, "cut outs," paste, scissors, so that on entering a train each child is capable of amusing herself without making any demands on the "grown-ups." Often I pop into these cases some little surprise and it helps them to have the responsibility of their own cases.

(Miss) J. D. J.

Etiquette Clubs

The so-called "Etiquette Clubs" of South Seventeenth Street School in Newark, N. J., seem to take care of a certain need in our neighborhood. This need was discovered in daily contact with the children, in meeting individual parents, and during such gatherings as graduations. As the subject is a delicate one in any case, the decision was made to approach it through club activities, thus removing the sting of personal correction and developing etiquette as a universal attainment. Clubs were formed from the fifth grade through the eighth.

The first lesson each term is to make clear what we mean by that interesting word, "Etiquette." "Rules of conduct" does not complete the meaning as we use it, for back of every rule there is a good reason, decided by the experience of society at large over a long period of time. Besides this appeal to reason, there is the motive of generosity or kindness to be discovered. A well-bred person never hurts another's feelings if he can possibly help it. This applies in every situation that comes up for discussion. So etiquette is interpreted to mean an outward expression of an inner grace, in terms and actions understood by well-bred people the world over.—Newark School Bulletin.

The Christian Science Monitor

A University Student's Interpretation of the Mimbres Pottery.

Reviving a Forgotten Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

MANY hundreds of thousands of years ago, when man first turned his attention toward the creative arts, he developed an art that modern man is glad to copy. That art is pottery making. Some of the most beautiful pieces that remain to tell the story of prehistoric civilizations come from the Mimbres Valley in New Mexico. Miss Gertrude Ross, instructor at the University of Minnesota, has worked out a technique which closely imitates the art of this ancient people.

Bowls, pitchers, dippers, ladles and jars are fashioned from the clay. Geometric designs on the outside of the bowls were one of the favorite decorations used by these ancient potters. It is in this manner that the clay objects made under the direction of Miss Ross are decorated. After the manner of the prehistoric craftsman, the decorations are painted on the bowl while it is still wet. The design may be copied from pictures of prehistoric pottery or it may be original. Black and red, the colors used by this tribe, are painted on the bowl with water colors or with oil paints in which enamel has been mixed. Then the bowl is placed in the sun for two hours in order to let the paint dry. The next day the bowl is put into a kiln and fired.

Summer Offerings

By ARCHIE M. PALMER

Associate Secretary of the Association of American Colleges

New York

THE present financial situation, which has been felt in higher educational institutions this year, has had its effect upon many curriculum programs. A number of institutions have been forced, in line with retrenchment programs, to sacrifice many of their summer courses. Some are deferring the summer session during the present emergency, while others are finding it financially desirable to offer only those courses most likely to enroll the largest number of students. On the other hand, several universities are this summer for the first time projecting professional courses on higher education and its administration and, as in previous years, a number of institutions are continuing the comprehensive programs they have developed.

The more comprehensive programs of courses in administration are to be found at the Universities of Chicago, Kentucky, Michigan and Southern California; at New York, Ohio State and Stanford Universities; at George Peabody College for Teachers, and at Teachers College of Columbia University. Basic or general courses on the organization and administration of the American college and university, as well as specific problems of instruction and the professional duties of the various administrative officers will be offered this summer at these institutions. General courses will also be given at the Universities of Illinois, Minnesota, Pittsburgh, West Virginia and Wyoming; at Duke University and at Iowa State College.

Specific and General

While problems of student personnel and guidance are included in the general courses on administration, specific professional courses in this growing area of work will be offered at the Universities of Chicago, Michigan, Southern California and Wyoming; at New York, Ohio State, Pittsburgh and Syracuse Universities; at George Peabody College, and at Teachers College of Columbia University. At the last named institution a series of lectures and discussions on special problems in student housing will be conducted as a conference extending from July 18 to 29.

Interest in courses concerned with the junior college movement has been growing steadily, and such course offerings and the registrations in them this summer will in all probability exceed those of previous years. Courses dealing specifically with the junior college are being offered at the Universities of California, Chicago, Nebraska, and Southern California; at Northwestern, Ohio State, and Stanford Universities; at George Peabody College, and at Teachers College of Columbia University. Problems related to the junior college, both as an administrative unit and as a movement in higher education, are also included in the basic or general courses in college administration and college teaching offered at several of these institutions and at the Universities of Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wyoming; and at New York and West Virginia Universities.

Of Teacher Training

Courses dealing with the organization and administration of teacher-training institutions will be given this summer at the Universities of Chicago and Minnesota; at George Washington, New York, and Ohio State Universities; and at Colorado State Teachers College, George Peabody College, and Teachers College of Columbia University. In an intersession term running from June 6 to July 1 two courses are now being given at New York University on current problems in teachers-college and normal-school education; these will be followed in the summer session by a series of related courses dealing with the functions, organization, administration and curriculum problems of teacher-training institutions. Executives, supervisors and instructors in teachers colleges and normal schools will have the opportunity at Teachers College of Columbia University to take a special full-year course on organization and supervision of student teaching conducted over a period extending from July 1 to Sept. 16.

There will be several important conferences held in conjunction with these summer programs on higher education. The fourth institute for administrative officers of institutions of higher education will be held at the University of Chicago July 13-15, with a program centering around the theme, "Provisions for the Individual in College Education." A special conference on professionalized subject matter will be held at New York University June 28 to July 1.

The demands made upon our colleges and universities, especially since the World War, for an enlarged and more effective service have stimulated a widespread professional interest in problems of higher education. These summer courses are concrete evidences of that interest and of the decided movement on the part of those engaged in college teaching and college administration to seek guidance and improvement in their chosen work. Through them positive efforts are being made to "educate the educators."

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Special Announcement

Lower School students in the seventh and eighth grades will be eligible for admission to the boarding department, beginning September, 1932.

Applications for enrollment in the Upper School and Lower School, and in the Freshman and Sophomore classes of the College, are now receivable for the year 1932-33. To obtain a catalogue with complete information address the Registrar, The Principia, St. Louis, Mo.

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SEE ALSO Saturday's Educational Page for advertising of schools.

PRE-CONVENTION DRY MEETINGS ARE ANNOUNCED

Illinois Groups Plan for Luncheon and Mass Meeting in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 21—Two big dry demonstrations directly before the opening of the Democratic national convention, to protest against any change in the prohibition laws, have been announced by Illinois dry groups.

At a luncheon Saturday, June 25, at the Chicago Woman's Club, the dry Democratic women of Illinois, under the leadership of the Illinois branch of the National Woman's Democratic Law Enforcement League, are to gather to show their strength. The following day, at Orchestra Hall, a mass meeting will bring together representatives of all the leading dry groups of the State.

This meeting, scheduled for 8 o'clock in the evening, is under the auspices of the Illinois Conference of Associations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment, of which Mr. Arthur Barnhart is chairman.

In announcing the Saturday luncheon, Mrs. Katherine Waugh McCulloch, Chicago lawyer and chairman of the Illinois group of dry Democratic women, said its purpose was "to show that there are a great many Democrats who believe in enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, and that it has been a valuable factor in preserving order in the days of distress."

This meeting will be addressed by Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson, president of the National Woman's Democratic Law Enforcement League, who is chief guest of honor. Others who have accepted invitations to talk are Miss Jane Addams, social worker, Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, president of the National Woman's Law Enforcement Committee; Miss Edna E. Barnett of Chicago, one of the experts who contributed to the women's supplement to the Wickersham report; Mrs. Rushmore Patterson of Washington, D. C., and Mr. Arthur Barnhart.

The Orchestra Hall rally will also hear Mrs. Nicholson and Mrs. McCulloch in addition to other speakers yet to be announced. Among the groups taking an active part in promoting the meeting are the W. C. T. U., the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation and an organization of young people known as the Saracens.

Music

Guild of Organists

Last night in Jordan Hall, by courtesy of the New England Conservatory of Music, a concert in honor of the visiting delegates to the convention of the American Guild of Organists was given by the Conservatory Orchestra, Mr. Wallace Goodrich, conductor. With two exceptions, the program comprised works for organ and orchestra, and the soloists were Messrs. H. Frank Bozyan of Yale University, Palmer Christian of the University of Michigan, Harold Gleason of the Eastman School of Music, University of Rochester, and Albert W. Snow of the New England Conservatory.

The program opened with a work by Mr. H. Leroy Baumgartner of Yale University, Mr. Bozyan soloist. Episodical in character, the piece moves brilliantly to a climax in which the orchestral score is complemented by a fugue on the organ. The performance last night was the first in Boston.

There followed the first movement of Chadwick's Sinfonietta in D major for orchestra alone; the Chorale in B minor by César Franck, arranged for organ and orchestra by Mr. Goodrich and played by Mr. Snow; Carl McKinley's "Masquerade" for orchestra, conducted by the composer; a first performance in Boston of Leo Sowerby's "Medieval Poem" for organ and orchestra, Mr. Gleason, soloist, and to close, a Concerto for organ and orchestra by Eric DeLamarter, assistant conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, with Mr. Christian as soloist, also a première performance.

To give detailed account of the many excellences of this program would far exceed the limited space at our command, therefore we consider only the premières in this article. Mr. Sowerby has done an excellent piece of work in his "Medieval Poem." An austere composer, he has nevertheless introduced some lush measures in this poem, which is of heroic proportions. An additional element of interest lies in the passages for a mezzo-soprano voice off stage.

The DeLamarter Organ Concerto proved grateful music; the three movements are clear in outline and excellently proportioned; the balance between organ and orchestra admirably maintained. Mr. Christian offered a masterly performance of the work, at the conclusion of which he spoke words in praise of the many excellent qualities displayed throughout the evening by the orchestra. A capacity audience bestowed abundant and well deserved applause upon the soloists, each of whom well merited the obvious enthusiasm of those present.

G. M. S.

Motion Pictures

"Carmen"

Mme. Rose Zulalian, contralto, sang the Habanera, Card Aria, Gypsy Song, and as an encore, the Seguidilla, from "Carmen," last evening at the Fine Arts Theater. Mr. Henry Gideon assisted at the piano.

The recital prefaced the 9 o'clock showing of a British film version of "Carmen," with Miss Marguerite Namara in the title part. It is a pity Miss Namara could not have profited by Mme. Zulalian's example. The contralto's rich, dark tones and inward expressiveness conveyed the essence of the tempestuous gypsy rôle.

Miss Namara's Carmen is a very pretty, very charming, if somewhat petulant young woman, who has evidently been brought up in the best schools. She would make an adorning and not-at-all shocking guest at any English rector's garden party. Her mild disposition and gentle manners meet with kindred response in the José of the English tenor, Mr. Tom Burke. When Mr. Burke says, among other priceless things, "You will not come? Then I must stay," it is with that impeccable inflection and dulcet intonation we so much admire in British speech. The Escamillo of Mr. Lance Fairfax was equally well-bred and considerate.

Mr. Cecil Lewis directed the screen-opera, which is said to have been inspired by Bizet's "Carmen." A worthy source of inspiration, indeed. Yet there seem to have been others—among them, perhaps, some early Hollywoodian ideals, such as pouring dashing cavalry over perilous hills, or arranging a sufficient number of man-to-man fights to satisfy the thriller-hunting small boy. Somehow, it is difficult to associate the savage fighting-man with an Oxford accent.

Manifold liberties are taken with the operatic story, no doubt with the intention of utilizing the talking-picture's so-called prerogative of enlarging the scope of vision. Pictorially it may be said to have accomplished its purpose (some of the pictures are pleasing as photographic compositions) but what success it has attained on this score despoils the drama of all intensity or truth. However, it is possible to enjoy the present screen "Carmen" prodigiously—as supremely polite burlesque.

M. L.

GAIN IN PASSENGERS AT PORT OF BOSTON

Substantial gains in the number of passengers entering and leaving the Port of Boston for foreign ports the West Indies and Maritime Provinces as compared with a year ago, were announced today by Mr. Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Boston Port Authority.

During the first five months of this year, the number of passengers arriving at Boston totaled 8538 against 7900 a year ago, an increase of 638 persons or 8 per cent, said Mr. Parkhurst. Departures totaled 7373 contrasted with 5823, a gain of 1550 persons or 26 per cent. Total inbound and outbound traffic was 15,911 compared with 13,723, a gain of 2188 persons or 15 per cent. In May alone, arrivals totaled 2051, and departures 1304, a total of 3355.

President Massachusetts King's Daughters, Sons

The Christian Science Monitor-Bachrach

MRS. VICTOR S. MILLER

Rest Home Plans 'Open House' Day

The thirty-fifth anniversary of Gordon Rest, a vacation home for business women, maintained as the state work of the Massachusetts branch, International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons, will be marked at the annual open house day at the home in South Hanson, Saturday from 10 to 6 o'clock. In addition to a special program of music and addresses, there will be inspection of Gordon Rest, E. Trask Hill Cottage and Camp Wampatuck, a summer camp for girls also conducted by the organization, and a sale of fancy articles, including commerative plates of the anniversary.

The officers of the executive committee of the state branch, which is in charge of the day, are as follows: President, Mrs. Victor E. Miller, Quincy; vice-presidents, Mrs. Herbert L. Trull, Lowell; Mrs. H. E. Newton, Foxboro; Mrs. Ruth Woodworth, Arlington; treasurer, Mrs. J. P. Prout, Wollaston; secretary, Mrs. Bertha S. Hopkins, Mansfield; field secretary, Mrs. Mabel C. Smarden, Boston.

Gordon Rest was purchased in 1897 from a once active benevolent organization that also maintained it as a vacation home. It was enlarged to double capacity, and an adjoining house and lot of 13 acres was added, giving accommodations for 20 more guests. This was accomplished under the leadership of Mrs. E. Trask Hill, one of the first state secretaries. The object of the home is to furnish a vacation under inspirational surroundings at a price advantageous to women earning moderate salaries.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk, Mrs. Geissler.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy," children's sketch.
5:30 NBC, Food Town Kitchen.
5:45 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:00 Sketch, "The Crook's Disguise."
6:15 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:30 Studio period; news.
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:15 Eva Gingras, soprano.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; Van Steeden Orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Magazine sketch.
9:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; Fire Chief Band.
10:00 NBC, Program from Madison Square Garden, New York City.
11:00 Forecasts; E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, "Op'ry House Tonight" sketch.
11:30 Jack Pettis's Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 "Toe Ticklers" Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "Just Willie"; sketches; songs.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 NBC, "You and Your Government."
8:30 Vocal and instrumental recital.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC Household Orchestra; Edgar A. Guest; male trio; soloist.
9:30 "Buddy, Mary and Ann," female trio.
9:45 Republican news flashes.
10:00 Same as WEEI.
11:00 Time announcement; weather report.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:12 Joe Rines and His Orchestra.
11:45 Louis Weir, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Puzzle Man."
5:05 "The Dance Parade": orchestra.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 Stylists: soloist; orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Short subjects.
6:30 CBS, "Convention Press Gallery."
6:45 "Chandu": transcription.
7:00 CBS, Tito Guizar, Mexican tenor.
7:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
7:30 "Rajput": transcription.
7:45 CBS, Bennie Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgie Price.
8:00 CBS, Linit Orchestra; soloists.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Adrien O'Brien, soloist.
8:45 CBS, "Joe Palooka."
9:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Edgar Wallace story.
10:00 CBS, Alex Gray; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
10:45 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Tommy Christian's Orchestra.
5:15 CBS, "Meet the Artist."
5:30 CBS, "Musical Comedy Memories."
6:00 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball scores.
6:36 Music talk; musical interlude.
6:45 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 CBS, "Connie" Boswell, songs.
7:45 Dan Sullivan's Shamrock Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 "Hill Billy George."
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 Book talk, George D. Ross.
9:00 Yankee Network Artists Bureau Recital.
9:30 Organ recital; soloist.
10:00 Studio period; Herald news.
10:15 CBS, Quartet and organist.
10:30 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:00-12:00 CBS popular programs.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

7:00 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:45 p. m.—Book review.
3:30 p. m.—Talk, the Rev. Asa M. Parker.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:00 p. m.—"The Daily Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—The Radio Pastor.
2:15 p. m.—NBC, Viennese Ensemble.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—Musical programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; musical.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical programs.
8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Musical and studio programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Cincinnati, Fred Hoey, reporting.

Boston Art Notes

Connick Windows

A new departure is discovered in the latest windows designed and executed by Mr. Charles Connick, 9 Harcourt Place. Whereas the influence of Gothic stained glass appeared in most of his former designs, in these eight panels made for St. Peter's Church in New York he follows the modes of the later Renaissance.

There is a difference of opinion and taste in these matters, though most people today think that the earlier craftsmen adhered more strictly to the limitations and potentialities of the medium, while the later ones leaned too freely upon the fast-growing pictorial art. In these designs white glass embellished with gold serves the background for elongated portrayals of scriptural subjects. The portraits show more relaxation, lacking the rigid detached qualities of the Gothic. The colors are more realistically distributed.

And yet Mr. Connick understandingly holds to many of the earlier characteristics, for stained glass cannot come too close to photographic depiction without losing its force and dignity. The symbols, the conventions, the heraldic devices and floral ornaments remain, and these additions mitigate such later traits as suited painting.

As usual Mr. Connick has worked conscientiously on the iconographical scheme, and what with pictures, symbolism and heraldry, the scheme can be read almost like a book. We should do well to consider this "naïve" use of pictures, for today we consider literary intentions a quite inferior ambition for the artist.

Casson Galleries

A miscellany of pictures occupies the walls of the Casson Galleries on Copley Square. The picture mart must fall in line and conform to the descending scale of prices in the market. The gallery has arranged the exhibition with works by outstanding painters which are "within reach."

A Venetian water color by Mr. John Lavelle reveals him in a very pleasing mood. A fishing scene by Mr. Sears Gallagher brings him closer to Winslow Homer. There are a number of landscapes in which the scenic splendor of well-known places of beauty is depicted.

D. A.

DARTMOUTH CONFERS HONORARY DEGREES

HANOVER, N. H., June 21 (AP)—Degrees of Doctor of Laws were conferred by Dartmouth College today on Mr. Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of the New York Times; Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior and president of Stanford University, and on Mr. Stanley King, president of Amherst College.

Other degrees conferred included: Doctor of Literature, Mr. Walter Lippmann, newspaper man of New York, and Mr. James Thayer Gerould, librarian of Princeton, N. J.; Doctor of Science, Mr. Samuel Prentiss Baldwin, Gates Mills, Ohio, founder and director of the Baldwin Bird Research Laboratory; Doctor of Divinity, Mr. David Ernest Adams, Marietta, Ohio, professor of religion in Marietta College, and Dr. Everett C. Herrick, Newton, Mass., president of Andover Theological School; Doctor of Pedagogy, Mr. Frank Walworth Booth, Omaha, Neb., superintendent of Nebraska State School for the Deaf; Master of Arts, Mr. George Henry Duncan, Jaffrey, N. H., member of the New Hampshire Legislature, and Mr. Ralph Edward Flanders, Springfield, Vt., engineer and social scientist.

JOB FIGURES ISSUED IN MASSACHUSETTS

Employment figures of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries for May, just issued, show that the 1088 establishments reporting to the division of statistics were using 143,213 wage earners, of which 60,370 were on full time. The pay roll of these firms totaled $2,565,302. Average weekly earnings for all were $17.91.

The boot and shoe business, said to be the leading industry in this State, which produces more footwear than any other state in this country, was using 19,411 wage earners in May, of whom 10,786 were on full time, in the 98 establishments reporting to the state bureau. The bread and bakery industry represented in the figures by 47 establishments were using 4007 workers, all of whom were on full time and who received in wages per week a total all told of $85,108 or an average individually of $21.24 per week.

IDAHO CITY OBSERVES ANNUAL MUSIC FIESTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho—Boise, the first city to have a music fiesta of home music for home people annually, has been observing the thirteenth annual celebration of its Music Week. The stage and bleachers were erected on the street pavement, opposite the State Capitol. The programs are held nightly in this out-of-door downtown amphitheater.

The entire programs are given by home people, sometimes assisted by talent from neighboring cities, but never paid performers. Major points of interest this year were the programs put on by grade and high school pupils, which showed a marked improvement over the work of school pupils in previous years.

New Taxes Affect Most Everyone From Gum-Chewer to Motorcar Owner

Station TAX broadcasting! That long-distance telephone call you make today, Mr. "Forgotten Man," will cost you just a little more than it did yesterday. The tax law passed June 6 to bring in $1,118,500,000 requires that each one who avails himself of any of the normal conveniences of living must start paying extra today.

Getting the national budget "out of the red" is henceforth inextricably involved with the budget of practically every person in the nation. Whether telephoning, writing a check, telegraphing, buying gum, candy, pop, tires or gasoline, citizens must open their purses a trifle wider.

Under the classification of manufacturers, excise taxes, which more, perhaps, than any other phase of the new schedule will affect those with modest incomes, are to be found the following levies: 2¼ and 4 cents a pound on tubes and tires; toilet preparations, 10 per cent; automobiles, 3 per cent; radios and phonographs, 5 per cent, and electrical energy, 3 per cent. It will likewise cost more to scratch a match or to freeze the cubes in the refrigerator.

Yesterday you could, if you felt so inclined, give away $10,000 and it cost you only that. Today you would have to add 1 per cent for Washington, or deduct the tax from the gift, thus passing the tax cost on to the recipient.

A flock of miscellaneous levies swept in today from the capital. Amusement admissions require 1 cent on every 10 cents on tickets above 40 cents; telephone rates require the addition of 10 cents on calls between 50 cents and $1, 15 cents on calls between $1 and $2, and 20 cents above $2. Telegraph rates are raised a flat 5 per cent. Checks will cost 2 cents each and safety deposit boxes will carry a 10 per cent impost.

The new postal rates do not become effective until July 6, although Wall Street was host today to an influx of stamp taxes on conveyances and bond transfers. The major portion of the levies are to run until July 1, 1934.

The government of Massachusetts and those of its counties, cities and towns will not be subject to direct federal taxes, according to Mr. Henry F. Long, Tax Commissioner.

BOSTON SUBWAY PLAN PASSED BY COUNCIL

The legislative act providing for construction of a subway from Bowdoin Square and under Huntington Avenue to a point near the Boston Opera House was approved yesterday by the Boston City Council. The subway will cost $8,500,000 and at the peak of the job will employ 2500 men, according to Col. Thomas Sullivan, chairman of the Boston Transit Commission.

The council also adopted a resolution proposed by Mr. John F. Dowd, Councilor of Roxbury, calling on Mayor James M. Curley to request Gov. Joseph B. Ely to call a special session of the Legislature to provide constructive measures of welfare relief during the coming winter, which the last session failed to do.

FARMS SOLD FOR TAXES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOCKSVILLE, N. C. — Approximately 25,000 acres of farm land were sold here, at the courthouse door, for taxes. More than 500 real estate owners were involved, having failed to pay their 1931 assessments. Property owners have 16 months in which to redeem their lost lands.

Building Constructed To Prepare Mirror

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif. — Preliminary work has been completed on a new optical building for the California Institute of Technology in which a 200-inch mirror for the proposed world's largest telescope at Mt. Wilson Observatory will be ground and polished. Months of grinding will be needed to mold the great mirror and special handling devices will be needed to transport it.

The laboratory will cost $175,000, according to building estimates, and will be insulated throughout with cork. An air-conditioning system also will be installed in order that delicate instruments used there may not be distorted by changes in temperature.

DALLINGER NAMED JUDGE

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—President Hoover yesterday appointed Representative Frederick W. Dallinger of Cambridge, Mass., to be a judge of the United States Customs Court at New York.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SHAMMY SHINER, the washable polishing cloth for silver and other metals, sells everywhere and repeats; no liquids, pastes or powders needed; agents buy outright at big discount; large profits; men and women agents wanted. ECONOMY POLISHER CO., Inc., 118 Spring St., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 22 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 130 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

UNEMPLOYED—We will supply you on memo a fast selling line of jewelry which will pay you a liberal commission. Write G. H. ROBERTS CO., 75 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C., booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

FAIRWAY-BILTMORE HOSIERY desire men and women to sell silk hosiery that wears; substantial income assured; commission. 424 Madison Ave., New York City.

WOMEN — Sell our costume jewelry direct to customers; consignments sent; liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 W. 42nd St., New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

NEW BRIDGE TABLE COVER—Sidney Lenz endorses Suede-Top "as best I ever saw"; perfect playing surface; always stays clean; beautiful, practical; ideal for gifts and prizes; several ladies wanted to handle sales full or part time; sells quickly at only $1.00; excellent commission paid; write for particulars without obligation. ATLANTIC PRODUCTS CORP., Dept. CSM, Trenton, N. J.

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT Take orders children's, ladies' dresses, lingerie; many Monitor readers now successfully represent us; our consistent advertising in Monitor for several years aids representatives' sales; pleasant, dignified, profitable commission work. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 33-15, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MECHANICAL ENGINEER—Nine years' experience desires to exchange the benefit of his education and experience for employment; will furnish references and employment date. Desk 15, 320 Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

READY to serve alert concern seeking active, conscientious executive; experienced office, sales, credit. O-4, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sublet for summer, furnished apartment, select neighborhood, 5 or 6 rooms, garage, porch, electric refrigeration, $75 or $80. Tel. Asp. 5240

STAMFORD, CONN., 637 Summer St.—Attractive 4-room apartment for summer; cool; electric refrigeration; centrally located; very reasonable. Tel. Stamford 4-2793. MISS HAZELTINE.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, East 101st St. (2020 Morris Ave.), 2 blocks from new Christian Science church—Modern apartment house facing St. James Park; one block subway; 3-4-5 rooms, $55 up; electric refrigeration; resident management. RAymond 9-9893.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay, opposite Art Museum—1 room suites, $30 to $35 and 2 rooms, $45 to $50; references. 454 Huntington Ave.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

SEDAN by hour, day or trip; reasonable rates; owner driver. FRED A. D. MOULTON. Milton 7405. 30 minutes from Boston.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

CHILDREN taken in loving home, permanent or for summer; girls 5-10, boys 6-13. MRS. SEE P. O. Box 294, Lake Placid, N. Y.

THORN HILL, ONT., Happy Acres—For small children; July 1 to Sept. 1; regular camp program, units of 10 under trained counselors; food home grown; terms $40 per month, no extras. Phone Mohawk 4735.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FOR RENT—Attractive summer camps on Lake Kiwassa; accommodate 4 to 8; furnished, electricity; daily delivery groceries, milk, etc.; $500 to $1200 season. Address FRANK M. BAKER, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

TO LET for season, desirable cottage, Wells Beach, Maine 7 furnished rooms, ocean front, electricity, bath hot water, sun room, screened porches; superior neighborhood. Inquire A. L. WALLACE, Nashua, N. H.

COUNTRY BOARD

CAN accommodate a few guests in private country home; quiet, restful; home cooking. MRS. R. BAUM, R. F. D. 3, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE GARDEN, on Lake Oscawana, near Peekskill, N. Y. We welcome guests for vacation or week-ends; accommodate 35; modern rooms, home cooking; bathing, boating, riding or plenty of quiet nooks; weekly $30, daily $4.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING AND ALTERATIONS—Care taken of those hard to fit. MRS. WILLIAMS, 215 W. 106th St. Ring Kelly's bell.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALL kinds of office and sales positions for men and women. 198 Broadway, New York City THE PERSONNEL COMPANY, Cortlandt 7-2363

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York Regent 4-2234.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway New York City. Tel. Worth 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242. N. Y. C.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

BOSTON—Bargains, good condition, Cogswell chair, matched settee chair, table, 9x12 rug, mahogany desk, 7 drawers, glass top; breakfast table, chairs. Phone Com. 3809.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS-NURSE—Two children entire care; must be well educated and experienced. D-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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HELP WANTED

COUPLE for place at seashore; man as butler, chauffeur; wife do cooking and housework for family of 6; remuneration small but comfortable summer amid pleasant surroundings provided. Write Box X-37, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WANTED—First-class bookkeeper and cashier to take position in Boston about July 15; salary to start $40 weekly; Christian Scientist preferred. Box D-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES TO SHARE

COMFORTABLE, quiet home with porch and garden; always cool; 1 double room and 1 single room available; meals if desired; near church, 15 minutes from Boston. Telephone Melrose 1508-J.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 33 West 42nd St.—Practitioner's office, mornings, evenings, or part time; very reasonable. Tel. Chickering 4-7220.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner one or more afternoons a week; $8 per month. 11 W. 42nd St., 1960. Chickering 4-8358.

NEW YORK CITY, 285 Madison Ave.—Practitioner's office 3 afternoons a week; very reasonable. Atwater 9-6772.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

N. Y. C. AND SUBURBS—Clean workmanship; reasonable estimates. FREDERICK J. SWENSON, WASH. HGTS. 7-7415.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, Bantam Lake, Lakeside, Conn., will be of interest to readers of The Christian Science Monitor who desire a quiet, harmonious vacation place. MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Managers.

BERKSHIRES—Beautiful rolling country; excellent accommodations; permanent and weekend guests. PINE KNOLL FARM, Sheffield, Mass. A. R. Adams. Phone 140.

CRAG-CREST

CRAGMERE PARK, MAHWAH, N. J. High in the Ramapo Hills, a home of quiet surroundings and atmosphere of love, for rest, study, recreation. Permanent guests accommodated. MRS. JANE CRAFT STEWART. Tel. Cragmere 3895.

HILLVIEW

Tel. Woodstock, N. Y., 140 Woodstock, N. Y. In the beautiful Catskill Mountains; especially erected for quiet rest and study. MRS. SIBYL WEINERT, Manager

ROSE LODGE

Invites you to come to the Berkshires to enjoy the variety of pleasures well known to this mountain playground with its many babbling brooks, beautiful lakes and picturesque trails. Homelike and loving atmosphere. 1932 rates. Copake Falls, N. Y. Tel. 31, 2-1

ROOM and board in modern home of small estate, containing flower beds, shrubs and lawns; facing ocean; rates $125 a month. TWIN ROCKS ESTATE, South Portland, Maine.

SCOTTS', West Thornton, N. H., White Mountains—Home cooking, conveniences; restful; open all year; booklet; $15 to $18.

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y. Artistic and cultured environment for study; out-of-door dining porch; sleeping porches; bathing, tennis. Booklet Ronkonkoma 18

TORONTO, CAN., 252 Bloor St., W. MEADONIA PRIVATE HOTEL A quiet family house KI. 1667

WANTAGH, LONG ISLAND, N. Y., Jones' Beach and Station—Beautiful large room for season or week, all conveniences; refined surroundings. Tel. Wantagh 320, Box 293.

PRINTING

MOST reasonable prices; anything; good service; announcements, programs, bills, menus, booklets; business, personal stationery; church work; plateless raised printing. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

SPRING VALLEY, N. Y.—For sale, Main St., corner, ¾ acre, 15-room house, 2 baths, large veranda, 3-car garage, loft above; 10 minutes from depot, near Christian Science church, grade and high schools. ANTHONY HELDER, S. Main St., Spring Valley, N. Y.

RESORTS

QUOGUE, L. I., N. Y.—Ogilvie Cottage IN exclusive summer colony; charming home atmosphere; excellent table; easy walk to ocean or golf; special June rates. Phone Quogue 976.

REST HOMES

"GARDEN OF CANADA"

30 MILES FROM NIAGARA FALLS

A rest home in fruit belt where guests may enjoy quiet study, lovely country home and beautiful scenery; permanent guests considered. MRS. N. R. BRISCOE, Grimsby, Ontario.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—In private family, quiet, desirable room, friendly home, excellent food. Tel. Aspinwall 3243.

MONTREAL, CANADA—When in Montreal stay at "The Ponto," a beautiful home; central and quiet. 1834 Dorchester St., W. Wilbank 3636. MR. SVEND PONTOPPIDAN BROBY.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

MONTREAL, CANADA—Accommodation for tourists with every comfort; central; near Christian Science church; moderate rates. MISS M. A. SINCLAIR, 1512 St. Mark St. Phone Wilbank 1871.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE Rooms in select homes. $6.00 up. 504 W. 112th St. N. Y. C. Monument 2-7862

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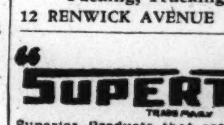

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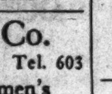

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Long-Tailed Skipper

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WISTARIA with its perfumed and delicate blossoms is not wholly dependent upon man for admirers. Insects of many kinds frequent its twining tendrils and partake of its bounty. One of its most notable visitors, one which also visits garden beans and the butterfly pea, is the Long-Tailed Skipper.

The caterpillars of this interesting variety of butterflies gorge themselves into plumpness before entering the chrysalid stage. Then they carefully cut out a section of leaf and fold it over themselves much as we pull up the covers of the bed. The edges are folded over and fastened together with a few strands of silk which is a secretion in liquid form coming from the silk glands and hardening upon exposure to the air.

The eggs are nearly biobular, flattened at the base and marked with numerous longitudinal ridges, with finer cross lines in between.

Strange discoveries of rock records of gigantic mammals, mountainous reptiles, dinosaurs, queer birds, and ferns as large as trees, has led fossil hunters to search for the smaller creatures as well. The result is that a great many of our present-day insects have been found to be practically identical with those in existence millions of years ago. The Long-Tailed Skipper, with its dark brown upper wings, greenish at the base and marked regularly with spots as illustrated, is a member of one of the six modern butterfly families found to have fossil ancestors. Many of the fossils are found in Europe, particularly in France and Germany, while in America they are found chiefly in Florissant, Colo. Records such as these, impressions made in mud which later changed to stone, give us an unbiased account of their history.

Today these butterflies are found to be chiefly tropical and subtropical in the New World, but are also quite common along the Atlantic seacoast as far north as Central Park, New York City, and occasionally in New England.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A survey of retail marketing of petroleum products revealed that there are 27 filling stations for every 10 miles of highway in the United States traveled by the motorist.

In Lighter Vein

On Borrowing

Mark Twain once desired to borrow a book from a neighbor of his, but was told that though he might refer to it in the library with pleasure, the books were never allowed to leave the house.

Not long after the neighbor asked Mark Twain to lend him his lawn sprinkler. He was informed that the writer never allowed the sprinkler to leave his own garden, but that the neighbor was quite welcome to make use of it, if he liked, on the lawn of the humorist.

At Last

The teacher said she wanted all little boys and girls to be very, very still—so still that they could hear a pin drop. Very soon all were silent and motionless.

Suddenly an excited little voice cried out, "Now's your chance, teacher—let her drop."—*Baltimore Sun.*

Hard to Understand

"I'm glad you're so impressed, dear, by these explanations I've been making about banking and economics," remarked the young husband.

"Yes, darling. It seems wonderful that anybody could know as much as you do about money without having any of it."—*Prairie Farmer.*

The Brute!

"I hear your engagement is broken."

"Yes; and Bill acted horribly."

"But I thought you broke it yourself?"

"So I did, but he made absolutely no fuss about it."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Enough, plenty ("Teacher," who inquires "which is more")—"Plenty" suggests full or abundant supply; "enough," however, carries the thought of an amount completely satisfying all desires. Greed may tempt a man who has more than plenty to believe that he does not have enough. Some children never seem to have enough food.

There are those, of course, who have disciplined themselves to the extent that a sufficiency (that which suffices, or meets necessities) is enough. "Enough," then, seems to be a quantity which varies in proportion to desires. To some it may be less than "plenty"; to others, more.

Incidentally, Socrates said that all could have enough by reducing desires to needs.

Jowl (B. T.)—No, this does not rime with *owl.* Sound it *jole* (*o* as in old).

Joust (B. T.)—Preferably *just* with short *u.* Avoid sounding the *ou* as in *house.*

Cocaine (B. T.)—No, not *ko-kane'.* The word has three syllables, preferably *ko'-ka-in* (*o* as in old, *a* as in *sofa, i* as in it).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

IF YOU would follow into any extreme, let it be on the side of gentleness. The human mind is so constructed that it resists rigor and yields to softness.
—FRANCIS DE SALES

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The 'Bone Line'

(San Francisco Chronicle)

San Francisco TOUCHED by the plight of San Francisco's hungry dogs, Morton P. Bastiani, druggist of Scott and Chestnut Streets, has opened a "dog mission" where hungry canines get a square meal.

Any dog with an appetite can eat at the dog mission. All he has to do is walk up and wag his tail. Yesterday Lucille Harris came along with her dog "Bubbles." He wagged and a plateful of dog food was promptly handed out.

Bastiani's child, Jeanette, has a dog too—"Bebe." He is one of the steady boarders, for if a dog can't eat off of its owner's father, who can? So "Bebe" eats frequently and other dogs follow its example.

Bastiani says that the first day his dog mission was open the dogs ate 75 cans of prepared dog food, which is a lot of dog food. Dogs all over the neighborhood are passing the word along and Bastiani has become the "white angel" of the dog colony.

Do You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Stockholm has a "bachelor hotel" for women looking for work?

German owners of radio sets pay $5.71 for an annual license fee?

7083 islands make up the Philippines?

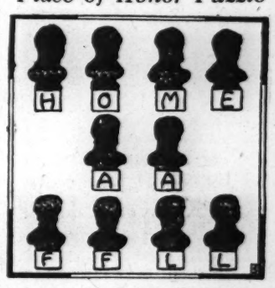
Brevities

Detroit News: A Broadway canvass shows 200 vaudeville contortionists without engagements. Won't someone offer these deserving fellows a chance to make ends meet?

Boston Transcript: A paragrapher says we need a slogan that will induce us to begin spending more freely. W. P. suggests, "Out of the retrenches before Christmas."

Montana Standard: Ludwig Metterer was arrested in New York zoo a few weeks ago for twisting an elephant's tail; and he wasn't even a Democrat.

Place of Honor Puzzle



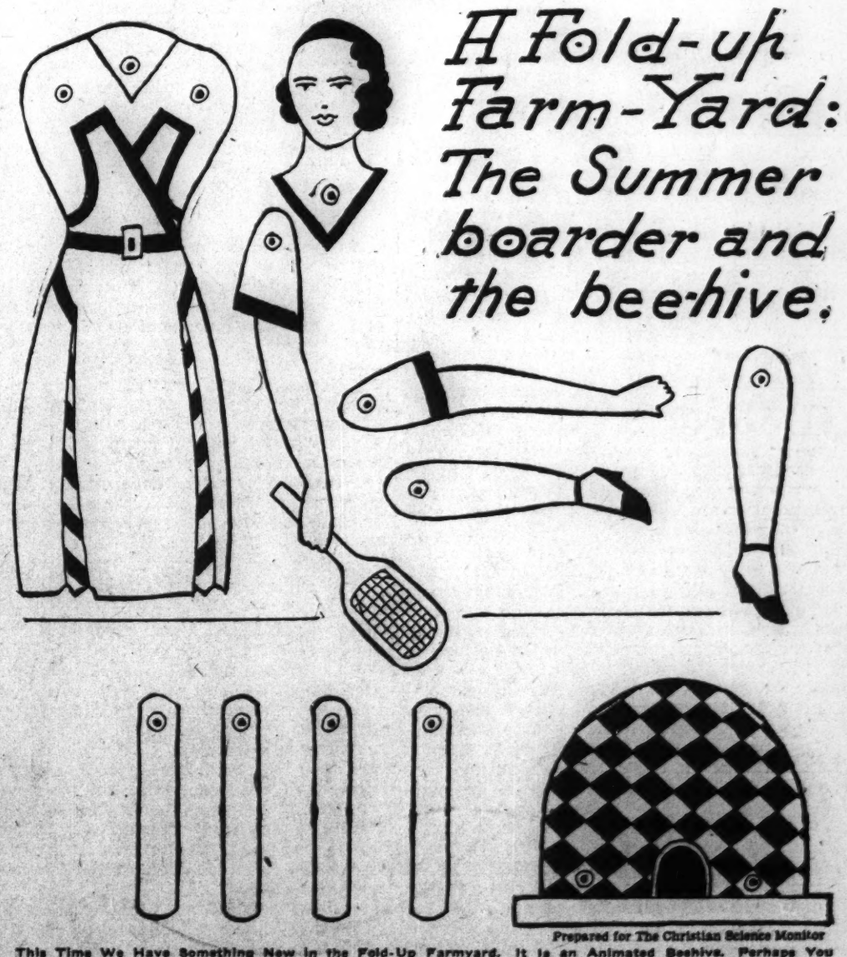
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

At New York University a place of honor has been set aside for the busts of famous people. By rearranging the letters in this puzzle you will be able to spell the name of this place.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Missing Letters Puzzle—Tops, Pots, Spot, Stop, Post.

A Fold-up Farm-Yard: The Summer boarder and the bee-hive.



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

This Time We Have Something New in the Fold-Up Farmyard. It Is an Animated Beehive. Perhaps You Have Never Seen One Before. Well, Here It Is. Paste the Parts Upon Cardboard, Color Them and Cut Them Out. The Young Lady's Dress May Be of Any Pretty Shade, but Do Make the Beehive Red! Join the Parts Together With Paper Fasteners and You Will Be Able to Bend Them About Into New Positions.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

If the People Could Speak

PRESIDENT HOOVER has been talking to Ambassador Gibson in Geneva about disarmament. He urged speedy results. So far the conference which opened with such hopes five months ago has been short on both speed and results. It is like Congress and needs to "hear from home."

At its start it received cartloads of petitions voicing the aspirations of the peoples of the world for a definite and actual step on the road to disarmament. But every proposal for real cutting has run into objections. Especially from the technicians. Some "offensive" weapons are not at all offensive to certain nations. They must have them for defense. And some countries see their security only in the insecurity of competitive armaments. While military advisers, trained from youth to make armies and navies more effective, cannot bear the thought of real reductions in "effectives."

Again the analogy with Congress holds. The people of all the nations want actual reductions of arms. In the United States the people are virtually unanimous in their desire for actual reductions of governmental expenditures. But neither conference nor Congress seems able to carry out this manifest mandate. Of course, both bodies must make adequate provision for absolute needs. But, after all, the people know something about what they need.

And certainly in respect to disarmament, all the needs of adequate national protection could be satisfied by real reductions all round which would leave all in the same relative position. France has proposed a 10 per cent cut in military budgets. Britain would have every nation stop replacing the more costly "aggressive" weapons. The United States offers a plan for limiting "effectives," or men ready to fight, by setting up a ratio—based on the peace treaties, which allowed Germany 100,000 men—between required frontier forces and internal police forces of each nation.

These are the latest projects of the three nations most essential to a general agreement. Their representatives have just been holding a conference of their own to endeavor to agree on one of these programs or a compromise, with the purpose of offering a concerted plan to the full conference. The hope is to obtain agreement on something which will at least look like reduction of arms and wind up the conference.

This is the situation which called forth Mr. Hoover's radiotelephone talk with Geneva. Would that every American could have joined in that conversation! And that all the peoples of the world could "get" the Disarmament Conference on the telephone! Not to listen, but to speak. There has been enough one-way dissemination of speeches from Geneva about the difficulties of disarmament. What is needed is that Geneva should hear from "home" about the peoples' determination to have some real disarmament.

Paste This in Your Dictionary

POLITICS is a busy coiner of words and phrases. Right now it is directing its liveliest efforts toward inventing terms for various proposals on the prohibition question. The definitions are not yet in the dictionaries; so the following glossary may be useful:

Resubmission—Any of several proposals for submitting again to the people or the states the question whether the Eighteenth Amendment shall remain in the United States Constitution. It may or may not offer a substitute. It might or might not result in repeal, but as a step toward that possibility is supported by wets. It may also be supported by middle-of-the-roaders, or even doubtful drys who are willing to leave the issue to a test of public opinion. Opposed by thoroughgoing drys who are convinced national prohibition is best. These do not deny the right of resubmission if proponents can obtain the constitutional two-thirds majority in both houses of Congress, but say they will not help make up that number. Since the Republican convention, resubmission has been more frequently used to signify a proposal for revision retaining some federal regulation rather than a proposal for outright repeal of the amendment, though either would involve resubmission.

Retention—Continuance of the Eighteenth Amendment in full effect. This might result from refusal of Congress to yield enough resubmission votes to propose an alternative amendment to the states. Or from a vote in favor of continuance on the part of the people or legislatures of enough states (thirteen or more) to prevent ratification. Signifies also retention of the benefits that have accrued from outlawing on a national scale a traffic in degradation, protecting dry states from submergence by wet neighbors and accomplishing unprecedented reduction the country over in the consumption of beverage alcohol.

Revision—A plan to submit in place of the Eighteenth Amendment a substitute amendment which would preserve to the National Government some degree of authority over the liquor question in an effort to protect states that wished to be dry and to assure a certain degree of regulation in states willing to be wet.

Repeal—A proposal to remove the Eighteenth Amendment bodily from the Constitution and put nothing in its place, turning the whole problem back to the states under the laws which were found inadequate to cope with the situation more than twelve years ago and would be still less adequate today.

Referendum—Originally a device of wets for a straw vote of those sufficiently thirsty as an indication of sentiment to Congress—and to lawbreakers. Now used more generally to denote a method of resubmission designed to yield a direct vote of the people which would actually affect the determination of the issue. This would be accomplished by submitting the alternative amendment to state conventions of specially elected delegates instead of to the state legislatures for ratification. It is to be noted that not a mere majority, but a majority in three-fourths of the states, would be necessary to ratify, and that a wet vote between these levels might only aggravate the issue.

Modification—A proposition, even under the Eighteenth Amendment, to alter the definition in the Volstead Act of what constitutes intoxicating liquor, so as to legalize drinks with an alcoholic percentage of 2.75 per cent, 4.4 per cent or higher— if the Supreme Court would permit.

Nullification—(1) Efforts to break down the prohibition law, and incidentally many other laws, by persistent, intentional violation of it and by encouragement of others to violate it. (2) Withdrawal of state coöperation in enforcement by repeal of state statutes providing penalties for liquor offenses. (3) A tendency to marshal wet sentiment in such a way as to obtain police who will not arrest, district attorneys who will not prosecute and juries that will not convict liquor law violators.

Support—A word the meaning of which is not yet sufficiently recognized. When used in the phrase, "support of the national prohibition amendment," it connotes not only enforcement of the anti-liquor laws, which is daily growing more effective, but also observance of these laws by citizens as a civic obligation and, furthermore and most important, education on the liquor problem. This education should be twofold: instruction of young and old in the facts as to the physical, mental and moral advantages of abstinence from alcohol, and inculcation among adults and young voters of the considerations of social welfare and public safety which make prohibition the best policy.

If, in these senses, the prohibition law is given the support of all who have benefited by it in the last twelve years, most of the other terms here defined will become obsolete.

Britain's Iron and Steel

AN EXTREMELY important step has been taken in Great Britain which will do much to reassure those who have feared an unqualified policy of tariff protection. It concerns the key industry of iron and steel, which for several years has been the cause of grave anxiety.

When the National Government first began to turn its face in the direction of tariffs it made certain promises to the country. If a tariff system was to be adopted, it was to be a scientific tariff. It was not to be used simply to bolster up inefficient industries and enable them to flourish at the expense of the consumer. If any industry was to have tariff shelter against foreign competition, it would be required to qualify for that privilege. It would have to study the interests both of its employees and of those who consumed its products; and other manufacturers who used the products of a protected industry as their own raw material were not to find that prices had been heavily raised against them, to the detriment of their own export trade.

With these definite objects in view, a national committee has now been set up to work out, with district subcommittees and a small executive committee, appropriate schemes for the reorganization of the iron and steel industry. Leading representatives of this great business have undertaken to throw their energy into the task. They have been informed that interdependent industries must be assured of getting iron and steel of the right quality and at the lowest possible price.

Upon that condition, and that condition alone, the adequate tariff protection, already given for a short period, will be continued. Leaders in the iron and steel industry are confident that, with the assistance of the national committee, they can make good. An opportunity has been offered which promises them prosperity. It carries with it an obligation—to make improvements and to reduce the cost of production—which they undertake to discharge. The evils which so often attend protective duties they hope to avoid, or at least to minimize.

A new hope is thus infused into one of the oldest British industries, formerly the source of much employment and prosperity. It has for many years been a depressed industry in spite of the fact that its controllers have the advantage of great experience and its employees have exceptional skill. Its revival today would bring added employment not only to iron and steel workers, but to those who mine coal, and railway workers who transport it. If its recovery can be effected without harming the engineering, shipbuilding and other subsidiary trades, the result for Great Britain would be a long step forward toward regaining her former position among the manufacturing countries of the world.

The Stay-in-Town Child

"NATURALLY," say many parents, "we heartily agree that the children should go to camp. It's the best possible vacation. But if we can't send them this year, if we can't even take them out of the city, what then?"

There is an answer to the question: playgrounds. With a completely equipped and well-supervised playground in the neighborhood, children in cities or suburbs have ample opportunity to play—and after all, play in the modern sense is a requisite of a happy vacation second only to a congenial and wholesome home environment.

A prominent judge in St. Louis estimated that it cost $430 to keep one juvenile delinquent in a reform school for a year. So St. Louis has decided that it would rather use similar amounts of money at the beginning of the summer to provide adequate playground facilities for many children than to spend it at the end of the season to punish a few children who have been too active for their environment.

Other cities have noticed also a close relation between juvenile delinquency and scarcity of playgrounds, and will attempt to right the condition. They are aware that this summer especially there may be more than the usual number of city-bound children and jobless young people. Each city, therefore, helped by such coöperating groups as the Parent-Teachers' Association, men's luncheon clubs, women's clubs and veterans' and fraternal organizations, must satisfactorily solve the problem by providing children and young people with outlets for wholesome activity.

Playground activities are many and varied. Supervised athletics and games make up a large part of the program, but educational activities, clubs, hobbies, musical education encouraged by group singing, orchestras, ukulele clubs, and nature hikes, gardening and drama, either in informal small groups or large pageants, fill the busy hours of the playground child's day.

When it is considered that one-quarter of a child's life during school age is spent in vacations and that the use of leisure is becoming increasingly important in adult experience, the value of playground instruction is still clearer. Along with the slogan "More Camps for Children" there should be, if for no other reason than this, as equally large a plea for "More and Better Playgrounds."

Dolce Far Niente?

A WELL-KNOWN American historian and the author of a textbook on Latin-American history, widely used in many schools and universities in the United States, makes the dogmatic statement that no "white" Latin-American ever indulges in physical exercise! It is hardly to be wondered at that North Americans are slow to understand Latin America when they are so persistently misinformed by supposed authorities. The recent performance of Juan Carlos Zabala, in which he set a new American record for 10,000 meters, frankly makes the statement absurd.

Señor Zabala, an Argentine runner of world reputation, while on his way to the Olympics to compete in the 10,000 meters and the Marathon, stopped off in New York City long enough to lower by two seconds the time set in 1928 by "Joie" Ray. He not only ran 10,000 meters in 31 minutes 26 3-5 seconds in easy fashion, but circled the course at the finish to show he was still going strong and to live up to certain Latin-American athletic conventions.

Señor Zabala is only one of many Argentines to disprove this misconception. Several Argentine polo teams have proven a match for any northern team. Señor Zabala is a former newsboy, and the polo players were from the landed aristocracy of Argentina, thus representing a cross section of society and illustrating the place of play and sport in that nation. Argentina has entered players in the Davis Cup matches and has sent representatives to other athletic competitions. Argentina is not alone, however.

Diminutive Uruguay not only has a Ministry of Physical Education, but a remarkable system of national playgrounds and an athletic record any nation might be proud of. Uruguayans have carried off first honors in soccer at the Olympics on more than one occasion, beating the finest teams of the world, among them teams from the land where the game originated.

Soccer in Latin America is like baseball in the United States. Every vacant lot is a soccer field and every Latin-American is a present, past or potential soccer player or fan. In the absence of standard balls, thick-skinned grapefruit or old stockings are kicked about by booted or barefooted players in town and country alike. The huge stadia of smartly appointed athletic clubs are filled to capacity by smartly gowned women and frock-coated men.

Even in North America's own game—baseball—the Latin-American has come to be a menace! Quite a number of Cubans are among the first ranking big league players in the United States. Very soon there may have to be a tariff on Latin-American ball players to protect the home industry from foreign invaders!

But back of each athletic champion crowned at home or abroad are thousands who participate in *esporte* merely for the fun of it. From the family *pique-nique* to the soccer field, Latin-Americans show a normal interest in physical activity and play. Latin-Americans, like North Americans or Japanese, kick, throw, spar, run and ride for fun or salary, as the case may be. Señor Zabala proves some of them do it well.

Editorial Notes

Arrival of vacation time did not silence the school bell at Glendale, Calif. It became, instead, the dinner bell, and 100 children will continue to receive hot lunches during the summer recess. And a coincident announcement that school taxes will not be raised for the coming year afforded the oldsters equally welcome food for rejoicing.

"Elia's" pleasantly phrased theory of the origin of roast pig is disputed by archæologists, who point to the recent discovery of double boilers used by the Chinese housewife 4000 years ago. In spite of the discovery, however, Mr. Lamb's "Roast Pig" will, for most of us, lose none of its flavor or favor.

Since a German pilot has demonstrated that a glider may be towed successfully behind an airplane, we may yet look up to see father and the family vacationing across country in the old winged bus, their camping impedimenta stowed in a trailer.

By obtaining pliable rent contracts based on the selling price of cotton at ginning time, a few planters in the South have found one effective way to stabilize their dollars.

The springing up of an important third party seems quite unlikely. Most persons seem to think that two can cause enough trouble.

Paying bills on time might be easier if everyone should renew his note of optimism.

End of a Gold Rush

By H. B. ELLISTON

OF GREAT importance in the development of credit policies in harmony with present-day needs of the United States is the news that the gold holdings of the Bank of France and the French Treasury have been completely liquidated. Few events can have brought more confidence to the Wall Street community. Few can have been witnessed with greater relief in Washington. But the place where the most satisfaction will be felt is the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which has gone forward with its credit expansion plans quite unperturbed by the abnormal gold efflux, now happily at an end.

Nobody can tell except the French how much France had accumulated in bank balances, bill holdings, and other forms of investments in the various money capitals at the beginning of 1931. It must have been a huge sum. For purposes of watching over their external financial position, both the Germans and the British tried to make estimates of those and other foreign holdings. But after the Berlin panic had subsided last midsummer, it was found that German guesses had been very wide of the mark. A similar experience befell Great Britain. The Macmillan committee essayed to make an estimate, but, as events proved, its figure was about half of the true amount. There is no wonder, in view of the figures that have since been published, that the pound, after trying hard to offset the withdrawals, gave up the fight, and fell off the gold standard.

Warned by the British example, the Federal Reserve System took steps about this time to compile figures of foreign balances held in New York. The feeling got around that the bank was girding up its loins for the run on the dollar that was expected to follow the run on the pound. Expectations were realized. Toward the end of September, France started to buy gold in New York. The recall of balances owned in New York by private French banks also got under way. As a consequence of both actions, gold to the amount of $600,000,000 left American shores in three weeks, the limiting factor in the consignments being only the amount of ship space available. Not all of it went to France, the flight of confidence from the dollar having communicated itself to Belgium, Switzerland, and Holland, which took some of their New York deposits in gold. Foreign hysteria had such a vogue in Europe that in Poland the public actually sold dollar notes which had somehow come into its possession at a discount of 5 or 6 per cent.

Naturally these fears abroad, where the dollar had attained tremendous prestige since the war, made Americans themselves doubtful about their financial position. Domestic alarm took the form of currency hoarding, runs on banks outside the metropolitan areas, credit contraction by the metropolitan banks, further falls in the security markets, and an advance in the rate of bank failures. President Hoover felt called upon to intervene. On October 1 he announced his reconstruction program. He also agreed heartily with the French suggestion that Premier Pierre Laval should visit Washington. Both statements allayed popular disquiet, and the first gold rush came to an end.

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There was a financial side to the French mission. Acclaimed at the time as the most important aspect of it, little has been heard of its results. Yet M. Charles Farnier, deputy governor of the Bank of France, who headed the financial delegation, was as important in his way as the French Premier. M. Farnier went into conference with the Federal Reserve Bank in New York while the Premier was conducting conversations with the President.

Within the previous month the Bank of France and the French Treasury had transferred their remaining assets in New York, amounting to $600,000,000, into sight balances, which meant that they could be transferred to France at a moment's notice. Some indication of how the Federal Reserve felt about the possibilities of such a draft upon its gold occurred when it put up the rediscount rate a full point. It was rumored that M. Farnier asked the Federal Reserve Bank to guarantee an exchange rate for these balances. The safeguard was sought in the event that the United States should leave the gold standard. The next move was an application by M. Farnier to the commercial banks which held the French funds for an increase in the rate of interest received on them. This was refused, but, apparently as the result of the Laval-Hoover conversations, which were regarded as a success in Paris, no counteraction was taken looking to further repatriation.

When Congress convened in December, a remarkably swift series of moves translated much of the President's program into action. In February, this good work was followed up by the enactment of the Glass-Steagall Bill. Few measures have exerted so beneficent an effect. It strengthened the Federal Reserve System against any further runs on the dollar by allowing it to put behind its note issue government bonds bought in the open market. The privilege released some of the gold which had to be retained back of the note issues beyond the minimum gold required by law. Fully protected against any further drain by France, the Reserve System, as a counterweight to schemes for currency inflation emanating from southern and western states, then started to buy bonds at the rate of $100,000,000 a week, thereby thawing out its frozen resources, which, as a result of this buying, came into possession of the commercial banks.

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The second outpour of gold started on April 7. Before the month was out, $225,000,000 had been exported. But the Federal Reserve System saw the money depart without in the slightest relaxing its credit expansion. In Europe, reports of a lack of confidence in the dollar arising out of congressional procrastination in balancing the budget again made their appearance. All through May the recalls continued without abatement. At last the President again intervened. On the last day of May, after another $221,000,000 had left, he made a dramatic descent upon the Senate, and, after outlining the gold situation, pleaded for a swift end to the budget discussions. Speaking of the "fears and doubts" in foreign countries, he said:

> The immediate result has been to create an entirely unjustified run upon the American dollar from foreign countries, and, within the past few days, despite our national wealth and resources and our unparalleled gold reserves, our dollar stands at a discount in the markets of the world for the first time in half a century. This can be and must be immediately corrected, or the reaction upon our economic situation will be such as to cause great losses to our people and will further retard recovery.

Though the budget was balanced, however, the gold flow did not cease; in fact, both commercial and Reserve banks seemed to wish to hurry it along, to get rid of abnormal holdings. The interest on these was reduced to ½ of 1 per cent. To the private banks in France this was sufficient reason to expedite their withdrawals, because the French Government had already instituted a tax of 1 per cent on balances held abroad, and they therefore stood to lose money by keeping any funds in New York beyond the minimum required for trade financing. Last week the last shipload left, thus bringing to an end an extraordinary movement which since September has drained the United States of just over $1,000,000,000 of the metal, of which three-quarters has gone to France.

When the history of these stirring times comes to be written, the part played by the French balances will no doubt occupy a prominent place in the picture. And it will be recorded that the dollar and the Federal Reserve System came with flying colors through a test the like of which has never been witnessed before in international finance. Thanks to the Glass-Steagall Bill, the loss has been more than offset in the increased power acquired by the system.

Notes From Paris

Versailles' Oldest Tree

IT IS said that there is only one tree in the forest of Versailles which was there in the time of Louis XIV. According to a writer in the newspaper L'Echo de Paris, this is due to the activities of Napoleon when he was First Consul of France. He then needed great quantities of wood to make rafts and convoys for his proposed invasion of England. All the forests in France were expected to contribute to this vast store and even Versailles was not excepted. The surviving tree is a giant oak.

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Eiffel Tower Shows Profit

The Eiffel Tower is not only a unique feature of Paris, but it is also a money-making proposition. It was revealed at a recent meeting of the stockholders that the gross receipts amounted to nearly 7,000,000 francs ($240,000) for the year 1931, and that the net profits were almost 3,000,000 francs. M. Citroën, who uses the tower for advertising his motorcars by electrical designs, pays 300,000 francs a year for this privilege. Other sources of income are admission fees, the restaurant and the sale of souvenirs.

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Art Gallery In Theater

The Comédie Française, like the Opéra, possesses a valuable and large collection of theatrical objets d'art, but, unlike the Opéra, it has no space to display this collection adequately. Portraits and busts of bygone actors by famous artists such as Houdon and Le Moyne are set out in the corridors, and can be viewed only by people attending a performance. It was the custom at one time for a well-known artist or sculptor to make a reproduction of some famous actor in the troupe of the Comédie Française, and in exchange to have a "life" admission to that theater. There is also a large collection of manuscripts, and these are stored in a narrow corridor, together with display bills, magazines and photographs.

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Bagpipes And Boards

Scottish bagpipes, Icelandic flutes and Welsh trumpets will lend color to the International Gorsedd of Breton Bards to be staged in Pontivy, Brittany, July 29 to 31 inclusive. Bards who write in the Breton language—from Scotland, Wales, Iceland, England and Canada—will assemble for their annual poetry contest, and prizes will be awarded to the Breton singers who best chant the glories of Druidic traditions. Twenty choirs will compete in a Breton eisteddfod; an exposition of Breton art will be given, while in the streets "On with the dance" will be the slogan, as ancient Breton instruments play folk music. During the Gorsedd, Breton will be the chief language spoken in Pontivy, especially since many foreign delegates are unacquainted with French, but do speak a *patois* which is related to Breton. Mistletoe, which figures in Druidic symbolism, will be sold by Breton girls to visitors.

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Uniforms At Saint-Cyr

The cadets of Saint-Cyr, France's Military Academy, are to be allowed to resume their old uniform next autumn. It consists of bright red trousers with a blue stripe and a black coat. Led by their commandant, General Frère, they have been protesting against the sky blue uniform ever since it was instituted in 1914. Then, it was only after strong protests that they were allowed to retain their traditional cockade of red and white plumes, which will, of course, continue to be worn.

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Writer Wins Amity Award

The Strassburger Prize for 1932 has been awarded to M. Philippe Soupault for his articles on Franco-American friendship which appeared during 1931 in the Paris papers L'Europe Nouvelle, Vu, and Bravo. At the time of the award, M. Soupault was in the United States, making a lecture tour and writing for the Petit Parisien. No formal presentation could be made, but the news was cabled to him. This prize, the gift of Mr. Ralph Beaver Strassburger, is awarded each year for the best article or series of articles tending to promote cordial Franco-American relations.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

For the Past—No Answer

THE home is in the heart of society, whether of ours or any other; and the terror that struck at Hopewell and spared not threatens all mother love and mocks all father care. Nay, the ruthlessness of the deed is a part of the incubus of evil to which we submit from coast to coast and from hamlet to metropolis.

A people cannot disobey law and abide under its protection. A nation cannot jest by day at violation and lie down at night to untroubled sleep. A generation cannot sing ribald revolt, drink tipsy defiance and applaud mimicked roguery in the hours of its play and go to work secure against the wickedness of the underworld. We have sown the dragon's teeth, and the fields are black unto the harvest.

For the man and the woman who drink together the bitterness of Hopewell's grief, there wells up and overflows a fountain of sympathy from millions whom neither of them ever knew. In weird tongues of far-off tribes the word is gone out that the child is dead, and men scarce yet escaped themselves from savagery are asking how can such things be in a land of light, of liberty and of law. For the past there is no honorable answer. But the future is what we make it—thank God.—*Dallas (Texas) Morning Star.*